FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 202 *16 October 1980*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers To Hold Mid-October Warsaw Meeting AA 1
Hungarian Delegation Departs for Warsaw Pact Military Council Meeting AA 1
Briefs: Medical Congresses; International Fuel Symposium AA 1

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Budapest Radio Interviews Hungarian, Soviet Officers on Arms BB 1
Polish Delegate to Madrid CSCE Outlines Three Premises BB 4
Yugoslav Aide Fears 'Politicization' of Madrid CSCE Preparations BB 5
[Madrid EL PAIS 15 Oct]

BULGARIA

BCP Sends Greetings to PDRY Socialist Party Congress C 1
Greek President Karamanlis Concludes Visit, Departs C 1
Departure 15 Oct C 2
Economic Agreement Signed With Vietnam in Sofia C 2
Hungarian Delegation Leaves Sofia To Tour Country C 2
Premier Todorov Attends Varna Conference C 3
Briefs: Mongolian Ambassador; Military Historical Conference; Mishev Visit to Switzerland C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Receives Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister D 1
Husak Receives New Ambassadors, Discusses Relations D 1
Strougal Receives Yugoslav Official for Economic Talks D 1
Deputy Premier Hula Visits Cuba With Delegation [cross-reference] D 2
Continued Reportage on 7-9 Oct CPCZ Central Committee Session D 2
Bilak Speech [RUDE PRAVO 14 Oct] D 2
Resolution Adopted [Bratislava PRAVDA 10 Oct] D 8
Briefs: Computer Agreement With USSR; Delegation to Moldavia; Agreement With Cuba; Ambassadors to Mongolia, Ecuador; Envoys to Kampuchea, Laos; Ambassador to Colombia; Ambassador to Libya; Foreign Trade Figures; Slovak Procurement Plan; Modification of Working Hours D 10

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Delivers Speech in Gera, Warns West on Poland E 1
Honecker Sends Greetings Message to Korean Workers Party E 20
Berlin Radio Cites DKP Paper on Relations With FRG E 21
Sindermann-Led Delegation Concludes Algeria Visit E 22
Heinz Hoffmann Meets With Air Force Trainees E 22
Briefs: Buna Combine Licenses; Militia Exercises E 22

POLAND

Council of Ministers Finds Socioecnomic Plan 'Deficit' G 1
Kania, Waszczuk Meet With Media Representatives G 1
Government Commission, Solidarity Officials Meet in Katowice G 2
Barcikowski, Mach Attend Szczecin Mixed Commission Meeting G 2
Labor Minister on Implementation of Wage Increases G 2

Werblan Attends Poznan Voivodship Party Committee Meeting G 3
Seamen's Union Concerned Over Delays in Registration G 3
Minister Gorski Discusses Demands With Students G 4
Warsaw Union Plenum G 4
Meeting in Krakow G 4
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Condemns Confederation of Independent Poland G 4
Former Radio, TV Chiefs Put in Pretrial Custody G 6
Investigations Continue Into Economic Cases, Mismanagement G 6
Kowalczyk Addresses PZPR Plenum on 'Subversion' [TRYBUNA LUDU 8 Oct] G 6
Finance Minister Krzak Addresses Sejm Session 8 Oct G 9
TRYBUNA LUDU Assesses PZPR Central Committee Plenum G 12
Peasant Union Spokesman Cited on Farm Policy, Food Supply G 12
[London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 11 Oct]
Polish-Soviet Friendship Group Meets in Warsaw G 13
Cooperation With USSR in Textile Industry Reported G 14
Briefs: SD Member's Death; Contract With India; State Council Ratifications G 14

ROMANIA

Ceausescu To Visit Yugoslavia in October H 1
Justice Minister Holds Talks With Syrian Counterpart H 1
Ceausescu Addresses Message to International Youth Seminar H 1
Ceausescu Chairs Central, Executive Committee Meetings H 2
RCP Central Committee Plenum Meets 14-15 Oct H 3
Ceausescu Addresses Writers' Union Meeting 13 Oct H 4
GNA Session Begins; Ceausescu, Other Officials Attend H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

Djuranovic Receives Iraqi Presidential Envoy Hikmat Ibrahim I 1
Sundic Calls for Negotiations in Iraqi-Iranian Conflict I 1
Peng Chong, PRC Delegation Conclude Talks, Depart I 2
Talks With Dolanc I 2
Meeting With Doronjski I 2
Departure From Belgrade I 3
Djuranovic Receives Indian Information Minister Sathe I 3
Vrhovec Receives Nigerian Parliamentary Delegation I 3
FEC Member Bajra Receives Albanian Delegation [BORBA 10 Oct] I 4
Spanish Communist Carrillo's Book To Be Published in Zagreb I 4
Statement Issued on Forthcoming Visit by Finnish Premier I 4
Communique Issued on Visit by Cypriot President [BORBA 10 Oct] I 4
Dragasevic Conducts Economic Talks in Uruguay I 8
Mijatovic Chairs Presidency Session 15 October I 8
Oil Industry Reviews Imports, Notes New Supplies I 8
Assembly Deputies Discuss 1981-85 Defense Expenditure I 9
Zvone Dragan Interviewed on Economic Situation I 9
Doronjski Addresses KOMMUNIST Journalists 14 October I 10
Church Officials Accused of Slandering Socialist Society I 10
Briefs: Economic Cooperation With Ecuador; Uzbek Delegation; Loan for Highway; Janzic Receives Soviet Envoy; Mijatovic Receives Irish Envoy; Babi Dies I 12

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS TO HOLD MID-OCTOBER WARSAW MEETING

LD102132 Prague CTK in English 2019 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 10 Oct (CETEKA)--A regular session of the foreign ministers of Warsaw Treaty states will take place in Warsaw in the second half of October, it was announced on Friday.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING

LD141834 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 14 Oct (MTI)--Led by Colonel-General Karoly Csemi, under secretary of defense, a Hungarian military delegation left for Prague on Tuesday to attend the meeting of the Military Council of the Warsaw Treaty members states united Armed Forces.

BRIEFS

MEDICAL CONGRESSES--The third national congress of Bulgarian ophthamologists opened in Sofia yesterday dealing with problems of eye surgery. Radoy Popivanov, minister of national health greeted the delegates. The congress is attended by specialists from the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary and the CSSR. About 200 reports and lectures will be heard. A congress of psychiatry, neurology and neurosurgery also opened in Sofia yesterday. The congress will last for 3 days and is attended by 450 medical specialists. Experts from the GDR, Poland, the USSR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia are attending. The Soviet delegation is led by Prof Aleksandr Konovalov, director of the N. Burdenko Neurosurgery Center in Moscow. Prof Sigvald (Remsum), the president of the World Federation of Neurosurgeons, is also present. The delegates were greeted by Gerasim Mitrov, deputy minister of national health. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

INTERNATIONAL FUEL SYMPOSIUM--A protocol was signed on the work and results of an international symposium held in Varna dealing with new methods in the preparation and use of low caloric fuel. A 5-year plan on joint research and cooperation among socialist countries in that field was adopted. Experts from Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary and the CSSR exchanged experience at the symposium. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

BUDAPEST RADIO INTERVIEWS HUNGARIAN, SOVIET OFFICERS ON ARMS

LD151900 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1906 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpts] [Announcer] "The Target and the Tool"--A documentary about the new U.S. military strategy:

[Unidentified speaker] Armament is an important tool of political power, perhaps the most important. Will, could, the United States and its allies force the USSR to choose: either it resigns itself to losing the strategic balance or it becomes obliged to enter into an arms race more acute than ever before? In our program this fundamentally important issue is discussed by a Soviet military expert, a U.S. general, French and West German journalists and Lt Col Gyoergy Szentesi, Hungarian expert on strategic technical problems.

First we must outline the new concepts of the U.S. military political leadership to see precisely whether U.S. strategy has changed, and if so, how. From this point of view President Carter's Directive No 59 is worthy of note, as it sets forth the new principles of nuclear strategy. What does this presidential directive really contain and what significance could it have from the point of view of U.S. plans? The question is first answered by U.S. General (Bernard Horwitz) who was interviewed in New York by our correspondent Istvan Kulcsar.

[Horwitz in English fading into Hungarian translation] First I must stress that the President's Directive No 59 has not been officially published; only its details have been leaked. Thus no satisfactory dialogue could evolve on this issue between public opinion and the government. I would now just like to speak about what has so far become known of Directive No 59. What is certain is that the directive can not change anything. In fact it summarizes what has existed for a long time. Behind Directive No 59, in my opinion, are political rather than military conceptions. It is evident in fact that if the United States has many more nuclear explosive warheads than there are significant towns, military targets or communication centers in the USSR, then it is a question not of marking out new targets but, at the most, of changing priorities. Thus, if Directive No 59 means any kind of change at all, then it is not the marking out of new targets but the fact that among the existing targets it establishes a different ranking order than did the earlier plan.

[First speaker] According to the U.S. expert, Directive No 59 has no special significance. Or rather, its significance is political rather than military. Does this not mean a change in U.S. conceptions? Lt Col Gyoergy Szentesi replies.

[Szentesi] We must look first of all at the political meaning of Directive No 59, and I think that the biggest danger, in the political sense, is that its objective is to make people believe that a limited partial nuclear war is possible, with respect to the USSR and the United States. In other words it is an attempt like to make nuclear war appear in people's eyes as natural and acceptable.

[First speaker] And why is a limited nuclear conflict not possible?

[Szentesi] Partly because these military targets are not isolated. Even on the territory of a country such as the USSR, which is not as densely populated as the United States, they are not isolated. Thus, it is unavoidable that, if a nuclear attack is made on any military target whatsoever, the civilian population would suffer.

Arising from this it is evident that in the case of retaliation, a counterattack--which in the present power relations is not just doubtful, but a definite possibility--no matter how unexpectedly the nuclear war is begun, in the case of retaliation one must count on this. And in the United States the territory is more densely populated; military targets are even close to the inhabited areas. Let me quote the opinion of a Soviet military expert--I am thinking of Lieutenant General Milshtein--who summed it up very well in a sentence, saying that nuclear war does not yet have a code of conduct.

[First speaker] So we can deduce from this that Soviet experts exclude the possibility of there being any kind of limited nuclear conflict.

[Szentesi] I think that this can be excluded logically by ordinary people as well. In fact, if a nuclear war that is considered to be limited begins in some way, with the introduction of the first nuclear explosion it is obvious that the general who detects this will retaliate with whatever tool he has at his disposal. In this way the effectiveness of the nuclear tools used mushrooms and finally the nuclear war which is considered limited becomes an unlimited nuclear war, the outcome of which, in the knowledge of the present power relations, in consequence of the vehicles at our disposal, their protection and the destructive force of the charges, simply leaves no doubt-such a war would leave no victors.

[First Speaker] We have spoken several times already of the Soviet stand. But now let us hear a relevant expert. Genrikh Trofimenko, foreign policy department chief of the United States and Canada Institute in Moscow, said the following about President Carter's Directive No 59 to our Moscow correspondent Geza Foeldvari:

[Trofimenko in Russian fading into Hungarian translation] We consider the new U.S. presidential directives as extremely irresponsible because they increase tension between our states. The USSR does not judge the chances of the United States according to what they say in Washington, but on the basis of existing, real military potential, and according to whether they can use this, including their nuclear missile forces, against the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries. The USSR has taken appropriate defense measures, which make any kind of U.S. offensive strategy impossible. No matter how much they threaten us with their superiority, they can hardly expect that if they attack the USSR they will get a weak, insufficient reply. This reply would accord with the principles of Soviet strategy and not U.S. strategy, and would be one of annihilation.

In fact, our plans are not changed at all by the fact that the U.S. President has declared a new strategy, one that is much more aggressive than previous ones, the essence of which is to strike at the strategic counter forces, in other words, to strike at military objectives such as bomber and submarine bases. According to the axiom of strategic theory this is the strategy of the first strike, which, in place of the former mutual moderation, puts attack to the fore, and thus increases tension in Soviet-U.S. relations, just as in the world as a whole. Of course, just as every, or nearly every, new U.S. strategic doctrine, this one too is a strategy of bluff. For the Americans still do not have at their disposal those weapons systems or which the proclaimed plans may rely. The movable fire-position MX missiles, just as much as the Minuteman missiles new explosive heads, or the robot planes, still are not at their disposal. In spite of this, they are trying to threaten the USSR overseas by alluding to them, thinking that even if they do not yet have the greater potential, they have to act as though they did.

Of course, it has to be noted that the USSR does not sit with its arms folded and will not wait until the United States has obtained counterforce superiority, and, of course, it will take the appropriate steps to ensure that the U.S. military superiority planned for the end of the eighties should not come about. From this consideration, then, it has to be said that no matter what bluff strategy Washington proclaims, it changes nothing in the USSR's stand and its defense plans. A balance of power exists today and the U.S. armament plans meas nothing other than attempts to upset the balance of power. The USSR--as its leaders have several times stated categorically--will not allow this balance to be upset. Relying on its great economic strength it is able to oppose any form of U.S. attempt at overtaking. It will compensate for it and will annihilate the superiority or partial superiority that the United States strives to attain on the strategic field.

[First speaker] I wonder if Carter's Directive No 59 is considered more dangerous in the United States; do they consider that it will increase the chances of the conflict developing? U.S. General (Horwitz) replies:

[Horwitz] I do not think so, because the targets set out in Presidential Directive No 59 are identical to previous ones. In the USSR they think that this is some kind of new concept that differs from earlier ones. But as I have already said, this is a decision much more of a political nature than of military significance. Simmply what is involved is that President Carter wants to show in the election campaign that he takes a hard stand vis-a-vis the USSR.

[First speaker] I wonder if Carter's Directive No 59 could alter the strategic power relations. Once again Lieutenant Colonel Szentesi replies:

[Szentesi] I think that we can say that this directive has no influence on the balance of power, and can have no influence. The balance of power is based on the balance of weapon power and not on some kind of political idea. And here we really must agree with the U.S. statement that this happened mainly with a political aim in view. Thus, the balance of power depends on what sort of destructive power, what range the weapons have that are at the parties' disposal. And this directive has not modified the U.S.-Soviet strategic balance of power.

[First speaker] At the same time, in the United States more and more people, including Defense Secretary Brown, allude to the fact that, relying on their technological superiority, they could attempt a strategic superiority in the eighties. How realistic is this opinion?

[Szentesi] Knowing the methods of the technique of warfare, I think one can answer this question by saying that this U.S. attempt to gain a decisive superiority is unrealistic. It is possible that in a certain field a technological superiority may be developed. In other words, that certain tools may be more precise, more exact, faster than those on the side of the assumed enemy. However, it is not absolutely necessary, in the interest of maintaining the balance of power, to equalize these with tools at precisely the same technological level. Let me give you an example. It is possible that I have an explosive charge that precisely finds its target. If I want to equalize the effect of this, then I either make an explosive charge that is just as precise, or I try to equalize the destructive effect by an explosive charge that is more effective. I think that also indicates that it is not absolutely necessary to prepare tools of exactly the same technological standard. The balance of power can be maintained also in another way, in another direction.

[First speaker] Finally, let us come back to the question we put in our introduction: If we want to sum up the foregoing, what can we say? Will the USSR be able to reply to the U.S. challenge that demands greater efforts then before, if we take into account the fact that the United States can count on the support of West Europe, Japan, and to a certain extent, even China?

[Szentesi] This is a very serious question. The USSR has made extremely great sacrifices to create this balance of power, and I think that these sacrifices were much greater than those which face the USSR now. All that needs to be done now is to prevent the strategic balance of power from tipping. And when we say tipping, we should in fact say tipping significantly. The balance of power, the global military balance of power, cannot be considered a homogenous balance of power. In other words it cannot be considered a balance of power in which both sides possess the appropriate variety of every tool. Rather, in certain fields, one side, and in other fields the other side, has the advantage. A big problem, on the one hand is West Europe, and I think that perhaps an even greater problem is and will be, more and more, the PRC, whose nuclear weapons, tested this year, and the nuclear weapons previously made, leave no doubt as to whom they are directed against.

[First speaker] If we take into account the fact that the USSR's national income is still less than that of the United States, then presumably it is obliged to divert more and more of this national income to military objectives in order to be able to answer the U.S. challenge?

[Szentesi] I think that perhaps the point is not that a greater share of the national income is needed, but that the proportion of the national income used for military expenditure may not be reduced, or that it may increase moderately. I think that we could answer this question of the U.S. challenge with the opinion of a U.S. military expert, who I believe knows well the state of Soviet-U.S. military balance of power, since for many years he led the U.S. negotiating group at the SALT talks and for a long time was director of the disarmament and armament control bureau. I am thinking of Paul Warnke, who said, not without foundation, that it is an illusion to think that the United States, by spending more money, could buy military superiority. Only talks can represent a realistic road. The security and money of the United States are squandered by those expenditures which the United States is now making on the arms race, and it is an illusion to believe that the USSR will run out of money before the United States.

POLISH DELEGATE TO MADRID CSCE OUTLINES THREE PREMISES

LD160918 Warsaw PAP in English 0802 GMT 15 Oct 80

[By PAP correspondent Jan Dziedzic]

[Text] Madrid, 15 Oct (PAP)--Speaking during a debate to prepare the agenda and other conditions of the Helsinki follow-up meeting here, the Polish delegate Dr. Adam Rotfield said that the Madrid document should conform with three requirements. Firstly, it should ensure that the principles of the meeting comply with the basic concepts of the CSCE process. Secondly, it ought to take account of the experience of the Belgrade meeting and what happened afterwards. Thirdly, it should take the changed conditions of the international situation into consideration. We are aware, said the Polish delegate, that the more complicated the international situation is, the greater prudence we should display in our conduct. Public opinion in Poland and in the entire Europe would be seriously disappointed by the lack of substantial progress in the multi-lateral process started in Helsinki. The lack of such progress could only deepen troubles and adversely bear on the situation in Europe and the state of relations between Eastern and Western countries, said the Polish delegate.

YUGOSLAV AIDE FEARS 'POLITICIZATION' OF MADRID CSCE PREPARATIONS

LD161307 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 6

[Juan F. Eolrriaga undated interview in Belgrade with Yugoslav Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milorad Pesic: "Politicization of Preparatory Meeting Must Be Avoided"]

[Text] In Yugoslavia's view, one of the main dangers regarding the present preparatory phase of the CSCE meeting in Madrid is that it might be politicized and become the forum for rivalry between the major powers. EL PAIS had a conversation on these matters with Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Milorad Pesic in Belgrade.

Question: It is difficult to forget what a difficult and delicate a matter it was to prepare for the Belgrade conference. Under present conditions, what can we hope for from the Madrid preparatory conference?

Answer: A preparatory meeting of this kind has limited aims: to establish the agenda, the length of the main meeting and other procedural details for the November conference in the Spanish capital. We believe, on the basis of present conditions in the European and world context, that this preparatory meeting should be limited exclusively to the framework of the mandate entrusted to it. It seems to me that all of us taking part should bear well in mind that we must avoid the politicization of this technico-organizational meeting.

Question: What do you regard as the main danger regarding this CSCE meeting in Madrid, in view of the uncertainty of world events?

Answer: Let us be frank. The essential danger would stem from the CSCE being used as the forum for rivalries and confrontations between the major powers. I believe that this would be in direct contradiction with the historical and political significance of the Helsinki conference.

Question: Spain and Yugoslavia, both Mediterranean countries, cooperated closely at the previous meeting in Belgrade. What kind of cooperation are they carrying out on the eve of this meeting of new and old hosts?

Answer: Having performed 2 years ago the role that Madrid now has to perform, we well understand Spain's worries and hopes.

We have a shared interest in the Mediterranean dimension finding its due place at the Madrid meeting and in an essential assessment being made of the issues of Mediterranean security, which will make a contribution to the complex, and probably lengthy, process of transforming the Mediterranean into an area of peace, cooperation and security.

BCP SENDS GREETINGS TO PDRY SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU102032 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 10 Oct (BTA)--The CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party sent a message of greetings to the Extraordinary Congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party, which reads in part:

"Your congress is taking place in a moment of extreme exacerbation of the situation in the Middle and Near East. With the help of its instruments--Zionism and the Arab reaction, under the cover of defeatism and the treacherous Camp David separatist agreements, imperialism is attempting to strike a blow to the Arab national liberation movement and to liquidate the progressive Arab regimes. It is trying to restore its lost positions in that part of the world. In this complicated situation the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party, is called to play an important role in the struggle for consolidation of Arab unity of action and the resistance to the imperialist and Zionist conspiracy in the Middle and the Near East.

"We are deeply confident that the work and decisions which the 2nd Extraordinary Congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party will take will help the further establishment of the leading role of the party in the struggle for deep and progressive socio-economic changes in the interest of the working people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; for increasing the contribution of the Yemeni Socialist Party to the struggle of the forces of socialism, the workers' movement and the national liberation against the offensive of imperialism, Zionism and reaction; for the establishment of the lasting and just peace in the Middle and the Near East; for consolidation of the world peace and for social progress of the peoples.

"The Bulgarian communists and all working people reaffirm their invariable solidarity with the struggle waged by the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen under the leadership of their party, against the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, who are trying to stop their progressive development, to cut them off from their natural allies--the socialist community countries, led by the Soviet Union.

"We express our confidence that the fraternal friendship between the BCP and the Yemeni Socialist Party will continue to develop and deepen in the interest of the peoples of Bulgaria and of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, of consolidation of unity of the international workers' movement, in the interest of peace and socialism in the world."

GREEK PRESIDENT KARMANLIS CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

AU151605 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 15 Oct (BTA)--The final meeting between Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of Greece, was held here today.

Before departure of the high Greek guest Mr Todor Zhivkov said before a BTA reporter at Sofia airport that the results of Mr Karamanlis' visit are a real contribution to the further strengthening of the climate of goodneighbourliness and cooperation in the Balkans and to mankind's general struggle for peace in the world.

"Our meeting was an eloquent manifestation of Bulgaro-Greek friendship and cooperation, an expression of friendship and affection between the Bulgarian and the Greek people", noted the Bulgarian leader. Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out that the results of Mr Karamanlis' visit here are very fruitful. "We outlined new ways and forms for the further development of the economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation," said he.

After a four-day visit here Mr Karamanlis left Bulgaria.

Departure 15 Oct

AU150958 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0930 GMT on 15 October begins a live relay from Bulgaria on the departure of Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis.

A military band plays the two countries' national anthems and Konstandinos Karamanlis, accompanied by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, reviews the honor guard.

The announcer describes Sofia airport as festively decorated and mentions the enthusiasm of the public attending the Greek president's departure. He reads passages from Zhivkov's toast at the 12 October official dinner in honor of Karamanlis, stressing Bulgaria's peaceful policy in the Balkans and Europe. "The principles of this policy dominated the talks and meetings between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the Greek president." The importance of the meetings in strengthening relations is stressed as are the positive results of the Greek president's visit. "The visit has contributed to further strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the two countries." The necessity of supplementing political detente with military detente is emphasized by the announcer.

"Comrade Zhivkov accompanies Mr Karamanlis to the airplane, cordially shakes his hand and sees him off." The announcer says that "the visit of the Greek president has contributed to strengthening peace and cooperation in Europe and to the success of the forthcoming Madrid meeting."

The following persons are identified as having attended the departure of the Greek president: Aleksandur Lilov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Lyudmila Zhivkova, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Dimitur Stanishev and Milko Balev.

At 0937 the live relay from Sofia airport ends.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH VIETNAM IN SOFIA

AU151607 Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 15 Oct (BTA)--As a result of the three-day negotiations between governmental trade delegations of Bulgaria and Vietnam, a long-term and payment agreement was signed here today to cover the period 1981-1985. The document signed by Minister of Foreign Trade of Bulgaria Khristo Khristov and the Minister of Foreign Trade of Vietnam Le Khac provides for a great increase of reciprocal deliveries of goods.

In the next five years Bulgaria will export to Vietnam products of the mechanical and electrical engineering industries, metals, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, etc, and will import in return rubber, produce of the agriculture and the wood-processing industry, jute, juices and bottled fruit and consumer goods.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION LEAVES SOFIA TO TOUR COUNTRY

LD151302 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, October 15 (MTI)--MTI reports from Sofia:

The Hungarian parliamentary delegation staying in Bulgaria on an official, friendly visit under speaker Antal Apro, Wednesday morning left Sofia for a two-day tour in the country.

They will go to see the world-famous monastery of Rila in Blagoevgrad and will pay a visit to an agrarian industrial complex in Petrich near the Greek border. The delegation will return to Sofia via Melnik, the smallest town of Bulgaria.

PREMIER TODOROV ATTENDS VARNA CONFERENCE

AU151959 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] A conference on fulfilling the import-export plan and on transportation's task has been held in Varna. Stanko Todorov; Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Atanas Popov, chief of the transportation and communications department at the BCP Central Committee, and heads of water, railway and automobile transportation as well as of the import-export enterprises attended the conference. Strakhil Khristov, secretary of the Varna okrug party committee, read a report on import-export traffic in the Varna ports and the ferryboat, as well as on certain problems of the transportation process.

Comrade Stanko Todorov delivered a speech. He emphasized that import-export tasks are of particular importance for the national economy and for the living standards of the people. After pointing out that these problems also are of political significance, he drew attention to the need for fully mobilizing the collectives' forces, (?adding) that the party organizations and all communists should more actively involve themselves in more responsible work. The chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed confidence that the transportation collectives will again cope with the intense tasks up to the end of 1980 with honor, so that they can worthily commemorate the 12th BCP Congress. Following this, Stanko Todorov and those accompanying him visited the [word indistinct] complex and the port of Varna.

BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR--(Buuralin Jadamba), newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to Bulgaria, has arrived in our country. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Oct 80 P 2 AU]

MILITARY-HISTORICAL CONFERENCE--An international conference, attended by leading officials of military-historical museums from socialist countries, opened at the central club of the Bulgarian People's Army in Sofia. The conference is organized at the initiative of the Bulgarian Ministry of National Defense and the People's Army's Main Political Administration, and is devoted to the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian State. The main topic of the conference is: "The Role of National Military-Historical Museums for the Patriotic and Internationalist Education of the People". The conference was opened by Maj Gen Iva Stilyanov, deputy head of the Bulgarian People's Army's Main Political Administration. The conference will serve as an excellent opportunity for exchange of experience among the fraternal socialist countries in work pertaining to patriotic and international education. During the duration of the conference the delegates will have an opportunity to visit the ancient capitals of Bulgaria: Pliska, Preslav and Veliko Turnovo, where special lectures and discussions will be organized. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 6 Oct 80 AU]

MISHEV VISIT TO SWITZERLAND--At the invitation of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions a delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council led by Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council and BCP Central Committee secretary, departed for Switzerland on 6 October. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 6 Oct 80 AU]

HUSAK RECEIVES IRAQI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

LD152136 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 15 Oct (CTK)--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here Thursday Iraqi Deputy Premier and National Assembly Chairman Na'im Haddad who delivered a personal message from President Saddam Husayn.

Gustav Husak and Na'im Haddad discussed bilateral relations and exchanged views on some international topics. In connection with the conflict in the Persian Gulf area which seriously endangers security and peace in this part of the world, the president stressed the pressing need and inevitability of a political settlement which would lead to an early cessation of hostilities and to an overall improvement of the atmosphere in the Middle East. This approach would undoubtedly contribute to the strengthening of world peace.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS, DISCUSSES RELATIONS

LD151654 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received today in Prague Castle new ambassador of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan to Czechoslovakia Mubarak Osman Rahama. They noted that Czechoslovak-Sudanese relations create conditions for further mutually beneficial development. This is in keeping with the interest of the people of the two countries and with the need for permanent discussion of international relations on all continents.

The president of the republic received the credentials also from Georg Krane, ambassador of the Kingdom of Norway to Czechoslovakia. In this connection they pointed out that between the CSSR and the Kingdom of Norway there are no disputed questions to prevent further widening of contacts in the sphere of mutual interest. Both countries, signatories of the Final Act of Helsinki, are interested in mutual exchange of material and spiritual values in the spirit of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Also received was [name indistinct], ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Czechoslovakia. During the reception they praised the good standard of relations between the two countries and expressed the conviction that the necessary and mutually beneficial cooperation will be successfully widened in the interest of the Czechoslovak and Nigerian people.

The president of the republic also received the credentials of Louku Olivier Kini, the new ambassador of Upper Volta. At this meeting they confirmed the sincere interest of both sides to develop in the long term mutually beneficial contacts; for their complete activization it is necessary to create good conditions.

STROUGAL RECEIVES YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD151742 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, the leader of the Yugoslav delegation to the 16th session of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation and a member of the Federal Executive Council. In their talks the two representatives appreciated the fact that the relations between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia are developing in all fields and that all necessary conditions exist for their further intensification. Possibilities for this are being created in the field of economics where there is an interest above all in a dynamic expansion of production cooperation and coordination in third markets. At the meeting they also examined questions of the world economy and the world situation.

DEPUTY PREMIER HULA VISITS CUBA WITH DELEGATION

For Havana reportage on Deputy Federal Premier Vaclav Hula's arrival in Havana and coverage of the visit, see the Cuba section of the 15 October Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON 7-9 OCT CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Bilak Speech

AU151521 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Oct 80 p 3

[Speech by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the discussion at the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session, held in Prague on 8 October]

[Text] At today's session we discuss questions that play an extraordinarily important role in the life of our party and society and which are also of great international significance. They concern the preparations for the 16th party congress and the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which will determine the general line of further building the advanced socialist society and will have an immediate impact on development of the national economy, on people's living standards and on Czechoslovakia's overall position in the world.

As Comrade Husak stressed in his speech, we approach preparations for the congress and the development of precongress activity under conditions which place extraordinary demands on the work of the entire party and all segments of the National Front and state and economic bodies.

The 15th session of the Central Committee demonstrated the close interdependence of political, economic and ideological tasks and the need for a comprehensive approach to the solution of problems concerning the development of our society and the education of a new, a socialist person. The 6 months that have passed since that session have corroborated the correctness and the topical nature of those issues.

Czechoslovakia is not developing in isolation from what is taking place in the world, including critical situations in the capitalist world. We cannot, naturally, ignore, underrate or overestimate such influences. The basic mainstay of our economic development, including extrenal economic and scientific-technical relations, is the integrated system of socialist production relations and close, multifaceted cooperation with the socialist countries, especially with the Soviet Union. The guarantee of our further progress rests in intensification of those relations.

External foreign political conditions will not be easy even in the future, as Comrade Husak pointed out.

The world is going through stormy ferment. It would be erroneous to assume that it is a temporary phenomenon. To believe that some sort of a yearned-for tranquility will set in and that the international situation will develop free of conflicts would be illusory. The struggle did not cease even during the most successful period of detente. The general crisis of capitalism is deepening. It encompasses all aspects of the bourgeois society's life. What is taking place in the Near and Middle East, in Indochina, Latin America, Africa and in Europe is nothing accidental or isolated. It is an expression of the international class struggle, a struggle which did not start recently. Class struggle is an objective historical process, a struggle between that which is new and old, progressive and reactionary, revolutionary and counterrevolutionary. This fact itself should not give rise to any concern. What is important, however, is that even at times of exacerbated tension the inevitable struggle should be maintained within the proper limits, that mankind's joint interest in averting a nuclear war conflict should be respected.

To prevent war, preserve a lasting and firm peace and enforce and intensify peaceful cooperation among countries with different social systems--that is the essence and the purpose of the policy of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other countries of the socialist community.

To solve that most important task of the present, the socialist countries proposed at the May session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee a broad package of effective measures which has now been complemented with new proposals--submitted by the Soviet Union at the UN General Assembly session--of unpostponable measures aimed at reducing the threat of war. The stepped-up activity of the socialist countries shows that in the struggle for the continuation of the process of detente and for peace our community has the strategic initiative in its hands. This year's meetings in the Crimea between the leading representatives of the socialist countries' fraternal parties and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev confirmed that the socialist countries invest all their potential and the whole authority and strength of the socialist community to serve this policy. It must be said that this policy is also gradually gaining more and more followers in the capitalist world because it shows the only sensible peaceful option of overcoming the complexity of the present international relations.

The Soviet Union's program of peace and its consistent application in international relations have created favorable conditions for the development of socialism and for enhancing its revolutionary example. Better conditions have been created for the struggle of revolutionary forces against monopoly capital, for the struggle of national liberation movements throughout the world and for the dissemination of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

The most profound crisis of capitalism in the postwar period has vehemently shaken the world of imperialism. All antagonisms inherent in the exploitive system have become much more acute. Energy, currency and trade problems have become deeper, inflation and mass unemployment are skyrocketing and social tension has increased. All that brings about an increasingly profound moral disintegration of bourgeois society.

As a result of the developing countries' struggle to consolidate their political and economic independence and the right to decide about their own wealth and natural resources, the possibilities of imperialist exploitation of former colonial areas have become substantially more limited.

The steady consolidation of the positions of world socialism and its active support for the just demands of the developing countries vis-a-vis imperialism have brought about a change in the correlation of forces in the international arena in favor of peace and progress.

All of that evokes nervousness and uncertainly among imperialist ruling circles, especially in the United States, which would like to seize again the irrevocably lost historical initiative. They are trying to change the existing military-strategic parity, gain military superiority over the socialist community and dictate their will to other nations.

Even though the forces of world imperialism and reaction, in their frontal attack against the policy of detente and socialism, suffered a number of failures and defeats they have not relinquished their plans. Again and again and with increasing persistency they mobilize all resources to carry on this very dangerous policy.

The United States is doing everything to speed up implementation of its program to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. At the same time it is trying to delay thorough negotiations on medium-range nuclear devices in Europe in organic linkage with American forward-based nuclear weapons, as proposed by the Soviet Union.

The dangerous course taken by American militarists has found its special manifestation in the recent Directive No 59 issued by President Carter, concerning the United States' new nuclear strategy. The concept of so-called limited nuclear warfare conceals in itself not only a threat to the socialist countries but also to other countries of the world, wherever the United States considers its interests endangered.

The U.S. policy is aimed at escalating tension with the Soviet Union and socialism as a whole and at unleashing hysteria and psychosis as a cloak for accelerated militarization. It is striving to drive a wedge between the Soviet Union and its allies by applying a so-called differentiated policy. It would like to divide the countries of the socialist community and the countries that have freed themselves of colonial domination and make use of all developing countries in the interest of imperialism's global strategy.

Even though many steps taken by the U.S. administration are marked by pre-election maneuvering, it would be unrealistic to assume that the present hard-line foreign policy course of the American administration will radically change after the elections, regardless of whether Carter or Reagan wins. It must be anticipated that the U.S. ruling circles will continue the present ideological-political orientation, the foundation of which is the attempt to use force and the threat of force for the benefit of their class interests, and the attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries in order to achieve domination over individual parts of the world.

For that policy the American ruling circles are seeking greater closeness with the hegemonistic, anti-Soviet and antisocialist course of the present Chinese leadership. In China itself a sharp power struggle is underway among various groups. The recent reshuffle in the top ruling posts does not represent a change in policy. Quite to the contrary, it represents further consolidation of China's links with the most reactionary circles of the United States and NATO in the joint struggle against socialism, progress and peace.

Since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, world imperialism has tried everything possible to destroy the land of the Soviets. It is aware that the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community and all progressive forces stand in the way of the realization of its goals. By means of slanderous propaganda about an alleged Soviet threat the imperialists are trying to cover up the truth about the USSR's policy of peace. They proclaim themselves to be partisans of peace, but in the same breath they cynically advocate the necessity of constantly introducing new and increasingly destructive weapons. As a result of imperialism's militarist policy weapons expenditures keep rising every year. The danger is becoming greater that if mankind relents in the struggle for peace the world may be destroyed in a nuclear war. American imperialism is doing everything to make this terrible conflagration originate precisely in Europe, which is designed to become the first victim.

In the whole postwar period imperialism used all methods and means to erect a dam in front of the revolutionary and national liberation movement. From atomic blackmail, economic discrimination, the wars in Korea and in Vietnam, the invasion of Cuba, it has expended enormous efforts to undermine the countries of the socialist community. It has tried to implement the plan to destroy the GDR, the Hungarian People's Republic. It elaborated a broad concept to give rise to a counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia and tear it away from the socialist community. Imperialism drew a lesson from each attempt. Each fresh plan for undermining socialism is being improved. Its attacks and plans aimed against the socialist system are being concealed in a much more sophisticated manner.

What is taking place in Poland is not only a reflection of the dissatisfaction of Polish working people. It is true that each and every serious mistake which occurs in a socialist country helps the anticommunist centers to unfold their treacherous plans. Serious shortcomings in the economic, political and ideological sphere give rise to tension and dissatisfaction among working people. This is being immediately exploited by counterrevolutionary forces at home and abroad in order to begin implementing the long-term program to reverse the political situation in the country. They exploit nationalism, anti-Sovietism, all relics in the minds of people, and especially everything that remains yet unresolved in this or that country in socio-economic relations. These relics are then gladly presented by revisionists as so-called specific characteristics of certain countries which they would like, in contradiction to the Leninist teaching on the construction of socialism, to work into a model of socialism which, in our country, they presented for example as socialism with a human face.

It is necessary to recall that on the basis of the defeat of the counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia the centers of international imperialism came to the conclusion that they can hope for success only if they succeed in misusing a mass dissatisfaction of working people to prop up their plans, so to speak, by enterprises.

Developments in Poland obviously fitted into these plans. Well-organized strikes, their aggressive character against those who did not want to have anything in common with the strikes, the purposeful activity of strike committees and the created structure of interfactory strike committees which, in essence, tried to take over the functions of the organs of power and, at some places, even started to fulfil them--all this testifies to a well-thought out preparation as well as to their links with foreign centers.

The events in Poland aroused great concern in the ranks of the international communist and workers' movement. The overwhelming majority of parties are behind the PZPR and help it, on the basis of their own experiences from struggles with the class enemy, to reveal the true features of various so-called friends of the Polish people. But the voices of various revisionists are being heard too in some West European communist parties, claiming that the Polish events confirm the correctness of their thinking on linking socialism with democracy.

Eurocommunists applaud the Polish opposition antisocialist forces and praise their activities as the apex of democracy. They thus prove yet again that right-wing opportunism aids anticommunist forces and is a serious threat against which a constant ideological struggle must be waged. Experience of the Polish development points to the correctness of the CPCZ Central Committee's systematic involvement with the issues of ideological education of party members and their influence in society.

The serious nature of these issues was again stressed at the 15th session of the party's Central Committee. It is likewise correct that we keep returning to the "Lessons Drawn From the Crisis Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" which was drafted by our party 10 years ago. This document gives an exhaustive reply to the question of how it was possible that many honest people did not understand in 1968 that a counterrevolutionary process was developing in Czechoslovakia at that time. "The lesson taught by the crisis development" is being received by the majority of fraternal parties as a significant document of the international communist and workers' movement.

Our experience, as well as the experience of other countries, shows that not only the activities of outraged reaction murdering progressive forces may be considered counter-revolutionary. The policy of breaking the unity of the working people, weakening the role of the working class and its vanguard, the communist party, paralyzing the power of the people and the coherence of the socialist community as well as friendship with the USSR, of elevating nationalism as one of the basic principles of politics and, at the same time, of degrading the significance of proletarian internationalism, of replacing the idea of Marxism-Leninism with various pseudoscientific theories--such policies aim at undermining socialism and cannot, therefore, be designated other than counterrevolutionary.

For imperialism and its instruments of propaganda nothing is sacred. They will use every meanness and lie, they turn all the political and moral values inside out. Various so-called patriots of Czechoslovakia have stood on the same platform. At one time they swore by socialism with a human face; when they ran away to the West, however, they gradually admitted that their aim in fact was the decay of the socialist system, the liquidation of the communist party, the breaking of ties of alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Some people in present-day Poland shout saying that it is not politics that is involved, that they strive solely for the so-called independent and free trade unions. It is precisely such people, as it is turning out, who would create out of the so-called independent trade unions a legal base for opposition activity and a main channel for permanent interference in the affairs of the Polish People's Republic from abroad. Their aim is to weaken the leading role of the PZPR and paralyze socialist Poland. At the same time, they constantly escalate their demands. It looks as if one side should extinguish the fire, while the other side should pour oil on the fire every day. The situation in fraternal Poland, as was confirmed by Comrade Kania, first secretary, during his speech at the recent session of the PZPR Central Committee, is of exceptional complexity. We want to believe that both Polish communists and noncommunists, all who love their country and want to lend a hand in its socialist development--because only in socialism is there a guarantee of a truly independent and democratic development of Poland--will find a way out of the crisis and will not allow People's Poland to lose what it has gained at the expense of enormously huge sacrifices.

We know from experience that the program of the right wing has always had an antipopular and antinational character. The aim of reactionary forces--however much they may adorn their actions--is always the destabilization and destruction of socialism. We believe that all the strivings of the bourgeoisie, the anticommunist centers and antisocialist forces--whatever cloak of friendship with the Polish people they may be hiding under--will not deceive the Polish working people to the extent that they are diverted from the socialist path. We do not hide the fact that what is happening in Poland touches us very deeply, politically, ideologically, as well as economically. Czechoslovak communists, our people, are on the side of progress. They value above all socialism, the more so if a socialist country is involved. Polish comrades therefore can always rely on the help of our party and our people.

Anticommunist centers are also turning their attention to Czechoslovakia and accuse us yet again of dogmatism, inflexibility and intolerance. They resent our policy being principled, and the fact that antisocialist elements have no ground in Czechoslovakia, that our people trust the communist party and support its program. The so-called dissident Chartists, or whatever the various enemies of our socialist system are called, cannot count on being able to gain room to maneuver for their antisocialist activities.

The CPCZ, the socialist state, national committees, organizations of the National Front, cannot be lenient to those who want to harm socialism, the unity of the party and the people and our friendship with the Soviet Union. We have gained enough experience to be able always to realize fully the responsibility for the fates of our peoples, for the socialist development of our homeland.

In connection with the present development in Poland, bourgeois propaganda talks about failure and even about the alleged bankruptcy of real socialism. Nothing of the sort is going on. Failure and bankruptcy must be the outcome of everything that is in contradiction with Marxism-Leninism, with Leninist principles and methods of construction of socialism.

As Comrade Husak stressed, it is necessary to consistently fulfill party resolutions on improving managerial activity and to raise the party, state and working discipline as well as the personal responsibility of each communist. It is necessary to constantly deepen the party's bonds with the masses of the working people, to attentively listen to what honest people have to say and solve together with them all serious problems of social life, to improve the quality of the work of national committees and trade union organizations and not to underestimate remarks from below, to support a wholesome critical atmosphere, not to circumvent problems and not wait until they accumulate but deal with them, and not to take lightly difficulties on the domestic market and the standard of services.

We are justly proud that we possess a powerful production base. Our basic assets have reached a value in billions. However, we would be ashamed if we failed to make effective use of such a base.

Our propaganda and agitation will be deprived of their effectiveness, credibility and persuasiveness when they only explain the program and present successes and, at the same time, are at loggerheads with reality and conceal the difficulties worrying the people. The fact that Czechoslovakia produces more than a ton of steel per capita constitutes a great success. But it will hardly impress someone who is trying in vain to get hold of something he needs--the farmer who wants to buy plows or the citizen who needs scythes, scissors, needles and hundreds of other so-called trifles.

We must not underestimate anything that embitters people's lives, anything that damages people's confidence in the party's policy and in the authority of the socialist state and socialism in the world.

We must incessantly improve the quality of ideological work, deepen the sense of responsibility for the cause of socialism and not allow anyone to barter [licitovat] socialist values and present them demagogically as the policy of the workers class, the working people and the socialist state.

Mistakes may occur but their elimination must not result in dismantling socialism. No sensible person will, just because he is changing his windows, pull down the foundations and the roof of his house.

The building of an advanced socialist society is fraught with quite a few problems. As Comrade Husak pointed out, their number will not decrease in the years to come. Such is life. Let us recall what difficulties had to be solved and overcome after the defeat of the counterrevolution. And, still, our party and people have mastered these tasks. When we display party responsibility, enthusiasm and dedication in our work then we can be sure that the entire precongress period will be marked by hightened activity of communists and all working people in fulfilling the demanding tasks. Each single success achieved in enterprises, in the field, in scientific institutions, at all workplaces will be our contribution to the great struggle for the preservation of peace and strengthening the international standing of our socialist homeland.

Resolution Adopted

AU141217 Bratslava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Oct 80 p 1

[Resolution of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee held in Prague 7-9 October]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee at its 7-9 October 1980 session discussed the implementation of the line of the 15th party congress in the major aspects of the political, economic and social development of Czechoslovak society and the prospects for the first half of the 1980's . The speech by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on the party's and society's tasks in preparing the 16th CPCZ Congress objectively evaluates the results that have been achieved, expressing appreciation for the successes and critically pointing out shortcomings, and shows the ways of fulfilling the challenging tasks. Together with the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the state of work on the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan the party Central Committee appraised the basic outline of the coming period of building an advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia. It notes that notwithstanding the challenging nature of the tasks and the more complicated conditions, prerequisites have been created to advance along the road on which we have set out.

The satisfaction of the growing demands of society and securing and improving the quality of the high material and cultural standards of the people in accordance with the created resources requires the further expansion of an intensive struggle for high efficiency of the national economy, high performance and quality in all work to be done throughout the party, in all sectors of social life, a struggle to ensure that everyone should fulfill his duties conscientiously. The essential condition is that party bodies and organizations should improve their politico-organizational, ideological, educational and cadre work, that they should constantly strengthen the unity of the party and the peoples.

Exceptional attention must be concentrated on this year's targets and the successful beginning of 1981. Preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress are oriented towards this objective. All organizations, all responsible workers, every communist will have to account for their work and think of ways and means of raising the quality of their activity in the coming period, of mastering all tasks even better. Initiative must also be oriented towards this objective as well as promoting a vast development of the work and political activity of our people.

The CPCZ Central Committee resolves:

I. In accordance with party statutes, to convene the 16th CPCZ Congress on 6 April 1981 with the following agenda:

1. A report on the activity of the party and the development of society since the 15th CPCZ Congress and further tasks of the party;

2. A report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ;

3. A report on the major trends of economic and social policy of the party for 1981-1985;

4. Discussion and approval of the congress documents; and

5. Election of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party.

It approves the following key for the election of delegates to the 16th congress:

One delegate with a full vote for every 1,000 members of the CPCZ; one delegate with a consultative vote for every 5,000 candidates for membership in the CPCZ.

II. The CPCZ Central Committee instructs the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the CPSL, regional committees, the city committees of Prague and Bratislava, district committees and primary organizations to ensure the content, cadre, and organizational preparation of annual membership meetings and district, regional and city conferences of the party;

III. It approves the report of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, as the main directive for party work in the precongress period. It also approves the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the state of work and major problems pertaining to the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan of economic and social development, submitted by Comrade Lubomir Strougal;

IV. It commits communists, officials of state and economic bodies and mass organizations to advocate actively the conclusions of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, expressing fundamental social interests in formulating the socioeconomic program of the party for the coming period;

V. The CPCZ Central Committee recommends to the Federal Assembly and the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR to hold general elections to the representative bodies of all levels in June 1981.

The congress and the general elections will take place in the year of the 60th anniversary of the CPCZ, which is simultaneously the beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The CPCZ Central Committee is convinced that these significant political events will become an inspiration for wide social and work activity, that all our citizens, workers, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia, trade unionists, young people, women, members of the armed forces, competing teams, innovators, pioneers of socialist labor, all bodies and organizations of the National Front will greet them with accomplished targets, fresh creative deeds and labor heroism.

The key to further expanding our society and securing its material and cultural requirements lies in production, in the consistent enforcement of a higher performance of our economy, efficiency and quality of work at all workplaces.

The CPCZ Central Committee will welcome and support every initiative aimed at increasing social labor productivity, the speedier application of science and technology in production, the introduction of new and more effective technology and organization of work, raising technical standards and quality of products, the better utilization of fuel, energy, raw materials and foodstuffs, and the more effective employment of production capacities and working hours. It will provide every moral and political help to all who strive for the implementation of new and progressive solutions to tasks, the elimination of shortcomings at work, the better satisfaction of the needs of society, to all who systematically implement and decidedly consolidate planning, consumer-supplier, technological and work discipline.

The CPCZ Central Committee expects that the vast flow of activity and initiative of the working people in which communists will serve as an example will lead to a further expansion of all forms of socialist competition, new pioneering deeds and examples of labor heroism which will significantly contribute to the solution of further topical tasks and will create favorable conditions for further progress in building an advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia.

The CPCZ Central Committee approves:

1. The report on exchanging party cards of the CPCZ;

2. The report on the activity of the Presidium, the Secretariat and the commissions of the CPCZ Central Committee during the period since the 15th session of the party's Central Committee in March 1980.

The CPCZ Central Committee takes note of:

1. The politico-organizational measures ensuring the results of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, approved by the Presidium of the party's Central Committee;

2. The resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium concerning annual membership meetings in party primary organizations, plenary meetings and party conferences before the 16th CPCZ Congress; and

3. The experience and results accumulated in raising the quality of the party's membership base and disciplinary activity in 1979.

BRIEFS

COMPUTER AGREEMENT WITH USSR--An agreement on coopeation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in the sphere of building a system of national centers of automated access to the foreign network of computer technology and data banks was signed in Prague today by Ladislav Supka, federal minister for technological and investment development, and Dzhermen Gvishiani, vice chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 23 Sep 80 LD]

DELEGATION TO MOLDAVIA--A Czechoslovak official delegation, headed by Josef Magr, federal minister of agriculture and food, left Prague by air today for Kishinev, capital of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Moldavia. It will attend the days of Czechoslovak economy and technology. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 13 Oct 80 LD]

AGREEMENT WITH CUBA--Budapest, 15 Oct (CTK)--The directors-general of the Czechoslovak news agency CETEKA and PRENSA LATINA of Cuba, Otakar Svercina and Gustavo Robreno Dolz, signed a working protocol to an agreement between the two agencies here today. The document, signed at a conference of the directors-general of socialist countries' press agencies, provides for better information exchange, quicker news coverage through a telecommunication satellite, and promotion of cooperation between the two agencies. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 2013 GMT 15 Oct 80 LD]

AMBASSADORS TO MONGOLIA, ECUADOR--CSSR President Gustav Husak appointed Valentin Ruzic CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Mongolia. Zdenek Verner is being recalled from that function. G. Husak also appointed Julius Fabry CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Ecuador. Lubomir Hrdlicka is being recalled from that function. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Oct 80 p 1 AU]

ENVOYS TO KAMPUCHEA, LAOS--Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received today in Prague Zikmund Tobias, new Czechoslovak ambassador to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. He also received Ladislav Kocsis, new Czechoslovak ambassador to the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 15 Oct 80 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA--CSSR President Gustav Husak has appointed Marian Masarik CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia. At the same time he decided to recall Josef Kolek from that post. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Sep 80 p 1 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO LIBYA--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, received the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to Libya, Vaclav Jumr in Prague today in connection with the commencement of his diplomatic tour of duty. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 14 Oct 80 LD] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Vaclav Jumr before the start of his mission as Ambassador of the Czehcoslovak Socialist Republic to Libya. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 14 Oct 80 LD] Vasil Bilak, member of the presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received the new ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Vaclav Jumr, in connection with the commencement of his tour of diplomatic duty. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 10 Oct 80 LD]

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES--Prague, 11 Oct (CTK)--The turnover of Czehcoslovak foreign trade, which rose by 10 percent in 1979, is expected to rise 8.2 per cent this year, with exports increasing by 9 percent. Socialist countries, which last year accounted for 71.6 per cent of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade (USSR 35.6 per cent, GDR 10.7 per cent, Poland 8.1 per cent), continue to play the role of most important partners, but Czechoslovakia also expands mutually advantageous relations with non-socialist countries which accounted for 28.4 per cent of foreign trade turnover in 1979. The share of the advanced capitalist states was 22.1 per cent--West Germany 6 per cent, Austria 2.8 per cent, Great Britain 1.9 per cent. Brazil was Czechoslovakia's biggest trade partner among developing countries. Of vital importance for the Czechoslovak economy are supplies of fuels and raw materials, 70 per cent of which are imported from socialist countries. This year, Czechoslovakia will import from the Soviet Union 18.8 million metric tonnes of oil, 8,800 million cubic metres of natural gas, 65,000 tonnes of cotton, 3.2 million tonnes of hard coal, iron ore to yield 9 million tonnes of metal, etc. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 0826 GMT 11 Oct 80 LD]

SLOVAK PROCUREMENT PLAN--According to the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture and Food, by 1 October Slovak farmers fulfilled the 1980 procurement plan was fulfilled 100.6 percent and the rye procurement plan 106.3 percent. The procurement plan was fulfilled by all Slovak regions. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Oct 80 p 1 AU]

MODIFICATION OF WORKING HOURS--The Presidium of the federal government, in agreement with the Central Council of Trade Unions, has decided that organizations may modify, with the consent of the primary committees of the republic's trade union movement, working hours during the days of 24-31 December of this year. The duration of the working hours of employees in commerce, services and transport during the above days will be modified according to special directives of the members of the central organs, in accordance with the needs of the population and socialist organizations. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 12 Oct 80 LD]

HONECKER DELIVERS SPEECH IN GERA, WARNS WEST ON POLAND

LD132010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1625 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in Gera on 13 October before party activists of the Gera Bezirk at the opening of the SED party schooling year in Gera]

[Text] Berlin, 13 Oct (ADN)--Dear Comrades; allow me, a few months before the 10th SED Congress, to comment on some current questions of our domestic and foreign policy. As you all know, events are constantly taking place in this field and the assessment of these is of great importance for a good preparation of our party congress. These concern questions of the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR and also questions of the political struggle between the forces in the world which support peace and respect for the rights of the peoples and detente and the forces of oppression, militarism and aggression. To understand these questions in their context and to draw the appropriate conclusions is the decisive factor in the successful mastering of the requirements which objectively result from developments in the 1980's.

The most important thing is to consistently further develop the policy decided upon by our ninth party congress for the benefit of the people and with the whole people and with all working people. This Marxist-Leninist policy of ours is characterized by the unity of revolutionary theory and practice in that we base it on the universally valid laws of socialist construction thereby always taking into account the experience of the fraternal parties and all other forces of progress. The policy of our party is rooted in life and always emanates, as V. I. Lenin demanded of communists, from the exact analysis of social developments in a given concrete situation. This is a policy in which a businesslike approach and revolutionary verve are organically linked together.

As is well known, we have always regarded it as one of our most pressing obligations to continually consolidate the alliance of the working class, the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia and all working people, and to forge it ever more strongly. The comradely cooperation of the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front of the GDR has been further developed. That took place and is taking place in order to strengthen the political and moral unity of the people and to fully develop the creativity of the working people for the common aims which are in accordance with the interests of all sections of the people.

In brief, the policy of the SED is a consistent policy of peace and socialism. The party, the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the working class, elaborates it, adopts it and implements it in closest alliance with the masses. The unshakable relationship of trust between party and people--a party which serves the interests of the people--is a great, indeed decisive force in our present and future successes.

In October we celebrated the 31st anniversary of the GDR. What has become of the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil, what it has achieved in the most varied fields and how thoroughly the nature of people has changed to the good speaks for itself. The whole development of the GDR shows with great force of conviction what socialism is, what advantages it brings the people, and that there is no other social system which can even approximately measures up to its achievements. The successful development of our republic was made the determining contribution to this force of conviction of socialism in real life.

Three decades of the GDR has shown that the SED has always justified its leading role. Through its strategy and tactics it has always marked out the particular periods and stations of development. It gives direction and aim to the creative work of the working class and all working people in the construction of socialism and leads the way by the example of its members and officials.

Everyone knows how hard the efforts of these years were, how much initiative and industry our people demonstrated and what difficulties often had to be overcome. But not only that. Imperialism, in particular from the FRG, has never left us undisturbed. On the contrary, we always have to proceed along our path under its aggressive, revanchist barrage of fire, and we have proceeded along it unswervingly and with success. In the hard class struggle, above all with the capitalist FRG with its constant urge to interfere massively in our internal affairs, the GDR became stronger as a politically stable and economically healthy state with a flourishing economy and culture. It is fraternally allied forever with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. Today more than ever it shows itself to be a pillar of socialism and peace in Europe. All of us, every comrade and every citizen of our republic, has every right to be proud of this.

One could list many things that have been decisive for the good development of our socialist fatherland. What is and remains decisive is that we have constantly further consolidated and defended the power of the workers and peasants, which is the basis of the freedom of the working people. Nobody was allowed and nobody will ever be allowed to tamper with this or to play with this.

The power of the workers and peasants, the way to the establishment of which was paved by the victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler barbarity, is the most significant achievement of this revolutionary German proletariat and all other forces of progress. It crowns the heroic, self-sacrificial struggle which the best sons of our people waged for the abolition of the domination of capital and for a better future. On the basis of the power of the workers and peasants we are erecting the new, socialist Germany and we are implementing the ideas of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in the land of their birth.

At the same time the flourishing of the socialist German state, the increasing of its international authority as the congratulatory telegram of the Soviet party and state leadership on the 31st anniversary of the GDR put it, are organically linked with the increase in strength of the entire socialist community. Guided by the high principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism the GDR is making a weightly contribution to the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, to the development of economic integration in the framework of CEMA and to the activity of the organization of the Warsaw Pact. Thus we are actively engaged in the further changing of the world in the direction of peace, national and social liberation, the anti-imperialist struggle and in the spirit of socialism and communism.

The leading role of the party of the working class is growing in the further shaping of the developed socialist society and the creation of the basic conditions for the gradual transition to communism. This emanates from the objective laws of social development. As has been confirmed in the decades of struggle, the scientific nature of the policy of our party and its effectiveness on the masses cannot be divided from one another. Its entire activity as the vanguard of the working class and all working people is permeated by the invincible teaching of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Its policy expresses the interests of the working class and all working people. Our party is a party of the people and it serves the people.

The more thoroughly and the more comprehensively the masses understand the policy of our party, the greater is their readiness to put into practice the decisions of our party. The activity of your Bezirk party organizations, their successes on the political, economic and cultural front confirm this statement. The core of our entire activity is ideological work. It is continuing to gain in importance. In the program of the SED we have noted that the shaping of the developed socialist society is an historic process of far-reaching political, economic, social and intellectual-cultural changes, a process which must be consciously realized and implemented.

This process is taking place under the conditions of a complicated international situation. We do not inhabit this world alone. The GDR has been directly drawn into that aggravated intellectual and philosophical dispute which is being waged between socialism and imperialism, between the forces of progress and of reaction, of peace and of war. It is a duty and an honor for every member of our party to stand his ground in this.

All comrades must be thoroughly and systematically acquainted with Marxism-Leninism and their ability to transmit our revolutionary ideas to the working class and all working people must be promoted. Our comrades must always be in a position to support the policy of our party with convincing arguments, to develop the socialist consciousness of people, to answer their questions frankly, to mobilize them in solving joint tasks and to put them in a position to be able to administer a decisive rebuff to all strivings by bourgeois ideologists to shake the foundations of our house. It was rightly noted at the 12th meeting of the Central Committee of our party that in connection with the party elections it was above all a matter of preparing the party organizations and all comrades politically and ideologically for the demands of the 1980's. Higher demands are being made in particular on the quality of our agitation and propaganda.

The political struggle for the ideals of socialism and peace, for a better existence, is the vital element of our party. This includes equipping all comrades with the relevant tools. The party schooling year, which we have been holding for decades, has always made a considerable contribution to this. We are sure that in 1980-81, too, the year of preparation and holding of our 10th party congress, it will be extremely fruitful and will strengthen the power of persuasion of our party in the dialogue with all working people.

I would like to take this opportunity to express the heartfelt thanks of the Central Committee to all propagandists, who as teachers and party educators contribute greatly toward raising the fighting strength of our party, deepening its solidarity with the masses and implementing the tasks laid down by the ninth party congress.

Dear comrades,

Naturally, in preparation for the 10th party congress we pay due attention to those questions which arise from international developments, and there is a close interrelationship between them and the tasks in the further shaping of the developed socialist society. We must constantly keep this in view. The further all-round strengthening of our GDR is also of decisive importance for the development and consolidation of the community of socialist fraternal countries, just as the strength of our community is decisive for the further all-round flourishing of our republic.

The stable development of the first socialist state on German soil influences to no small degree the course of things in Europe. As has been shown, the course we are taking in the main task is, in its unity of economic and social policy, very effective for the consolidation and strengthening of the GDR.

We are consistently continuing this policy in order to secure and progressively improve the people's material and cultural standard of living. We are continuing this course in the interests of the working class and all working people, and at the same time this is our contribution toward making peace safer.

At the ninth party congress we decided, together with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, to do our utmost, actively and constructively, to see that the danger of a new world war is banned and that the peace and the security of the peoples is guaranteed. We set as our objective the creation of the most favorable external conditions for socialist and communist construction in our countries. International events only confirm the correctness of this objective.

In firm unity and solidarity, the countries of the socialist community are treading the path of socialism and peace, on which, for the benefit of the peoples, they are successfully mastering manifold and frequently not uncomplicated social requirements. The 26th congress of the CPSU, the Leninist vanguard of the Soviet people, will introduce a new period in the building of communism in the country of Red October. It will radiate a mighty inspiring force on the fraternal countries and on all fighters for a peaceful and progressive existence for mankind. In fraternal solidarity we are following most attentively and with fellow feeling the heroic labor deeds of the Soviet working people in preparation for this important event.

With its activities in the building of communism, the Soviet people are solving tasks of great historic importance. Let the imperialist circles, who are not in a position to give their peoples work and bread, who withhold from them the right to equal education for all children of the people, who with their colonial policy are guilty of causing hunger and misery and are responsible for illiteracy in many Third World countries, say what they like about the Soviet Union. They cannot eradicate from mankind's memory the fact that it was the Soviet Union that played the main part in the victory over Hitler fascism, that it was the power and strength of the Soviet Union that guaranteed the birth of the socialist world system as a result of World War II and postwar developments, and gave the national liberation movement the chance to smash the imperialist colonial system. They cannot eradicate the recognition that it is, above all, the policy, the power and the strength of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries allied with it which made it possible to prevent a new world war, particularly in Europe, and safeguard peace for the peoples.

Five years have passed since the conclusion of the new treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the GDR and the USSR. It can rightly be said that our community of interests in all fields has reached a new level. From this fact alone it is clear what prospects for the future emanate from the firm solidarity of our countries.

As a result of this new level of relations, the prerequisites for good development have been augmented for all states of the socialist community. We have drawn closer and closer together, we have successfully stood many tests in life and in the struggle against our enemies. This is also true of our fraternal relationship with our Polish neighbor, with the Polish United Workers Party with whom we are linked by a longstanding, tested fighting alliance.

This fighting alliance has been underlined afresh during the past days and weeks. It has been stressed by both sides that a joint stand must be made particularly when difficult problems have to be solved. Complicated problems of this nature have arisen, as you know, in the People's Republic of Poland. The Polish communists, all true patriots of the People's Republic of Poland, are directing their efforts toward overcoming them and strengthening socialism.

Poland is our neighbor. It is, as I stated in my speech on the eve of our national day in Berlin, a socialist, fraternal country with which we concluded the treaty on the Oder and Neisse peace border during the very first year of the GDR's existence. Since then, both states, as you all know, have been linked by a whole system of treaties in accordance with the socialist, internationalist nature of our relations.

The socialist GDR constantly stands as a friend and ally at the side of the Polish people who, led by the PZPR, are engaged in consolidating the people's power. Here, too, I would like to state that the socialist GDR cannot remain indifferent to the fate of People's Republic of Poland. We stand in solidarity with the Polish brother people, to whom the workers' and peasants' power has brought great achievements since it came into existence, regardless of the problems still to be solved and which were dealt with at the sixth plenary meeting of the PZPR Central Committee.

In the interests of peace and socialism, on the basis of our political, economic and cultural relations as well as the manifold human contacts, especially in our passport-free and visa-free tourist traffic, we are interested in seeing a stable situation in the People's Republic of Poland. That is why we will oppose all attempts at interference by means of which foreign reactionaries are trying to take advantage of the present serious situation in the People's Republic of Poland for their own dark aims. The counterrevolution must know that a limit has been set to their sphere of power west of the Elbe and Werra.

It is no coincidence that at the very moment when our Polish fraternal party was facing the task of dealing with complicated problems which cannot be put off, and when it had made a start on making certain corrections to its policy, imperialist mass media and its backers, particularly in the FRG, set in motion an inflammatory campaign without equal against socialist Poland.

This issue in this respect was not, as so many Western politicians claimed, about the Poles' right to solve the issues on their agenda themselves. On the contrary, they egged on the antisocialist, counterrevolutionary forces in the People's Republic of Poland who appeared on the scene. They provided them, as has been proved, not only with an abundance of various "pieces of advice" on changing the social system in Poland, on replacing the "Soviet model" of socialism, as they called it, with a Polish one, but they also smuggled large funds into the People's Republic of Poland for this purpose through the most varied channels. This came about not in any way to make socialism "more human" but to eliminate socialism which had given inalienable human rights to the Polish people: the right to work, to freedom, the right to shape one's life onself.

Thus in the coming days and weeks we will once again witness true-blue capitalists and profiteers, together with their supporters, discovering "a heart for socialism." Like the pharisees and scribes of the biblical age, they are fishing in the dark. But they will not get the results they want.

As for the GDR and other socialist fraternal countries, friendship with the Soviet Union is for the People's Republic of Poland the guarantee of a peaceful future in happiness and well-being. The Polish people will never forget that their new life only became possible as a result of the joint struggle against Hitler fascism and the victory over it. They will never forget that their country first acquired eternally secured borders in the community of socialist fraternal states, that only socialism reliably protects their future from the German militarists, who are thirsty for revanchism and who have already caused the Polish people so many victims in history.

It was recently confirmed again that revanchist organizations in the FRG are intensifying their activities and setting up new heardquarters which serve to step up their ideological activities. Thus, a "Silesian house" is to be founded near Bonn and--as was announced --will serve "intellectual food for young Silesians on the road to Silesia." A "house of Danzig" is being set up in Luebeck in order to "uphold" the alleged "historic right to one's homeland," as they call it. A "Pomerania center" is planned for the same purpose in Travemuende. All these are indicative factors.

[At this point the version of the speech carried by East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German at 2140 GMT on 13 October adds the following: "The counterrevolution must know--dear comrades, this cannot be said too clearly--that a limit has been set to this sphere of power west of the Elbe and Werra."

[The version published in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 14 October on pages 3-5 is identical with the ADN version and does not include the above passage.]

One thing is certain: the People's Republic of Poland is and remains a socialist country. It belongs inseparably to the socialist world. No one can turn back the wheel of history.

[The radio version adds at this point: "We together with our friends will make sure of that." The NEUES DEUTSCHLAND version does not include this passage.]

Dear comrades, The strength of the socialist community of states, their unity and solidarity, their coordinated action in the world arena are the guarantees for securing peace on a lasting basis. In order to solve this vital issue of mankind, we join with all those who are genuinely interested in sparing the peoples the horrors of new wars. It makes no difference in this respect what the differences in social position, political views, ideological beliefs or religious views might be. The primary interest of the peoples and of every sensible, realistically minded politician and statesman is and can only be that peace, mankind's greatest possession, is preserved.

The struggle for peace, as you know, has entered into a phase of more intense conflict. Compared with the beginning of the 1970's, which introduced the process of detente, and compared with the subsequent period when many positive changes took place, particularly in Europe, the international situation has deteriorated considerably. During my meeting with Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea, we reached the view that this situation continues to be complicated and strained. Nevertheless, the most reactionary imperialist circles and the Beijing hegemonists are not achieving the goals they have set themselves with their policy of fanning international tensions.

The causes of the worsening world situation are clear. Certain imperialist circles, specifically in the United States, have given priority to the policy of confrontation over the policy of detente. They are using all available means to draw their NATO allies in their wake. They are speeding the arms race and seek to gain military preponderance over the socialist community. Hand-in-hand with this policy, they are pursuing their constant interference in the internal affairs of other countries in the Middle and Near East as well as Europe. The imperialist FRG is in the forefront of these efforts. As the closest ally of the United States and its most aggressive circles, it is undertaking ever new tasks to enable the United States to continue its policy of threats and boycotts against the nations in other parts of the world. The facts show it. No fine speeches about peace and detente can alter them.

This is evidence that imperialism has never abandoned its aggressive nature. Powerful monopoly circles had hoped that detente, which despite all their fiercest resistance they had had to accept, would produce something along the lines of their antisocialist designs, which are directed against the interests of the peoples--something different from what in fact emerged. They dislike the whole trend of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems because it runs counter to their greed for profits, their pursuit of force and quest for expansion. In the most reckless way they are jeopardizing by their confrontation course everything that has brought so much benefit to the peoples along the path of detente and improved the prospects of peace.

Western television and radio stations and visitors from the FRG have spread the fairy tale that the Soviet aid action for friendly, revolutionary Afghanistan is to blame for aggravating the international situation. But fairy tales cannot gloss over the truth. It is becoming ever more manifest that the blame for aggravating the international situation is clearly borne by these NATO states which, under the catchwords of arms modernization, are pursuing the biggest arms buildup in the history of the capitalist world.

It ought to be well known that Western clamor over the alleged "threat from the East," the so-called "Soviet danger," was particularly loud at the time when the imperialist plans for abandoning detente, for the NATO arms buildup, for new and aggressive Euro- and nuclear strategic measures by the United States and its allies had long been prepared. The long-term program adopted by the NATO Council in Washington in May 1978, the decision on missiles adopted in Brussels at the end of last year and pressed in particular by the FRG, and the U.S. new nuclear strategy just proclaimed prove it. Another piece of evidence is the nonratification of the SALT II treaty of June 1979, which would be of major importance for limiting strategic armaments and for further steps towards worldwide disarmament.

In the recent past imperialism has placed one bombshell after another under the laboriously achieved fruits of detente. Imperialism is driven by the crisis besetting its system. It cannot accept the growing strength of socialism and its growing international influence. It is troubled, moreover, by the march of nations towards national and social liberation.

The "gunboat policy" of old is being revived in the form of the imperialist quest for domination and raw material sources. Imperialism is trying to pressure nations by boycotts, the threat of force and blackmail. It tramples underfoot their sovereignty, independence and self-determination and does not care a fig for their rights. Although statesmen of the United States, the FRG and other NATO states underwrote the principle of noninterference in the Helsinki Final Act, they keep on trying to poke their noses and fingers into the internal affairs of other countries.

Imperialism is waging an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan while professing indignation in its defense. In Iran, the overthrow of the hated shah's regime and the triumph of the people's revolution from the outset has been a thorn in its side. It responded, as we know, by political discrimination, military deployment and reckless maneuvers. Imperialism, which has no business there but cannot get over the loss of its influence in this important oil region, brazenly declares the Persian Gulf to be its "sphere of interest." It is speeding the formation of rapid deployment forces to regain or maintain its positions in other parts of the world. Now imperialism believes that it can make capital out of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, a conflict which, in the view of all states and forces interested in world peace and of all who respect the rights of nation, must be settled by negotiations between the two sides concerned.

Recent events bear out the assessment, made in our party program, of imperialism and its aggressiveness. They make it plain that one must assess the overall political climate without illusions in order to draw the necessary conclusions for the successful pursuit of our policy of peace and security. It is self-evident that we will not flag in our revolutionary vigilance and that we will guarantee at all times at the required level our republic's defense capability in the Warsaw Pact socialist military coalition. The "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers were convincing proof that socialism and the cause of peace command a reliable shield. Aggressors have no chance. The sooner they realize it, the better for peace and the well-being of the peoples.

Dear comrades, the most important point on the agenda of world politics today is ending the arms race in the interests of securing peace and complementing political detente by disarmament. This is more urgent than ever. For the international situation to improve a change must be brought about in this field in the 1980's. Loosing time can be welcomed only by those who, by their imperialist confrontation policy, are bent on keeping up and reinforcing tensions and incurring the risk of mankind being plunged into a nuclear inferno.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, the GDR endeavors to wage the peace offensive of our alliance on a broad scale. This is shown by the declaration adopted by the May session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The proposals made therein are, by their good sense, realism and constructive nature, a sound basis for an international understanding on further progress towards the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The GDR sees its responsibility in making a contribution so that war will never again start from German soil. Its attitude toward solving the basic questions of our time leaves no doubt that it is serious with its various activities in line with the agreed policy of the Warsaw Pact states. The imperialist concept of confrontation must be thwarted and further progress must be achieved on the road of detente. The edifice of a European system of peace must be buttressed by effective disarmament measures providing equal security for all. We deem it important, therefore, that the coming Madrid followup to Helsinki should agree on and initiate the convening of a European conference on detente and disarmament.

The preservation of world peace is naturally a problem the solution of which calls for still more far-reaching steps. We fully welcome the new Soviet proposals to the UN set forth in the memorandum "For Peace and Disarmament, for International Security Guarantees." In order to eliminate the obstacles to negotiations created by the NATO Brussels decision on missiles the USSR calls for immediate discussions of the question of medium-range missiles in Europe and of the forward-based American nuclear weapons. Both should proceed concurrently and be organically linked. Possible agreement should be implemented after SALT II has come into force.

This initiative of the Soviet Union and its additional proposals to reduce armaments are fresh evidence of its consistent peace policy. Implementing them would render a tremendous service to the interests of mankind. One is entitled to expect that the Soviet proposals will meet with a constructive response from all to whom they are addressed.

A year ago Comrade Leonid Brezhnev proclaimed from Berlin his peace initiative which attracted worldwide attention. Since then the USSR has taken quite a few measures and steps in order to overcome the disarmament deadlock produced by NATO action. As promised by Comrade Brezhnev, 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks and other military equipment of the Soviet Armed Forces have been withdrawn from the GDR. NATO has not so far rendered a similar advance contribution. So the question how professions of peace square with the relevant deeds answers itself.

In order to advance the Vienna negotiations on the reciprocal reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the Soviet Union submitted new proposals on behalf of the socialist participants. They provide for the withdrawal in the first stage of 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 American military personnel, having regard to the numerical strength of the Soviet and U.S. armed forces stationed in central Europe. This is to be done regardless of the fact that 20,000 Soviet soldiers have already been withdrawn from the GDR. In view of the far-reaching positive importance for disarmament of the step proposed by the Soviet Union in Vienna, we clearly expect that it will be supported by the conference participants including the FRG.

Dear comrades, recently there has been much talk of the development of the relationship between the GDR and the FRG. For us it is axiomatic that our policy of treaties with the FRG is a part of the agreed policy of our alliance of states of the Warsaw Pact for the safeguarding of peace. To make this clear once again is in accordance with the demands of our time. But no one should seriously believe that he can actively represent the policy of the Western alliance, boycott the Olympic games in Moscow in solidarity with the United States, step forward as initiator and whipper-up of the Brussels missile decision and at the same time act as though one need speak with the GDR only about "easier travel conditions." Anyone who does this is ignoring the vital questions of mankind. He is deliberately ignoring the fact that the questions of peace, security and cooperation in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act can only be settled by taking into account their interrelationship.

A week ago a new Bundestag was elected in the FRG. As we expected, the former SPD-FDP coalition will continue to form the government for a further 4 years. This fact is to be assessed quite positively. As FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stated, the coalition in Bonn wants to continue its Ostpolitik, based on the Western alliance. This also includes the improvement of relations between the two German states, which is an important factor of the detente and peace policy. A policy in the spirit of further detente in Europe is thoroughly welcome, but one cannot overlook the contradictory nature of FRG policy.

The GDR is striving for good-neighborly relations with the FRG, and just as with its policy vis-a-vis other Western states its policy here is also one of peaceful coexistence. Taking this as the starting point, we have undertaken a great deal in the past in order to pave the way for progress in relations between the GDR and the FRG. It has been possible to sign numerous treaties and accords which essentially function. Thus there have arisen important conditions for an equal and reciprocally advantageous cooperation.

Naturally one cannot ignore the fact that many problems continue to exist between the GDR and the FRG and that we are still a considerable distance away from comprehensive normalization. The main reasons for this are the continued attempts of the FRG in relations with the GDR, and in violation of the basic treaty, to flout the decisive principles of the sovereignty of our state. There can only be movement forward in these relations if one proceeds from the assumption without reservation of the existence of two sovereign, independent states with different social systems. Every striving toward a revision of the postwar order in Europe is bound to put a strain on, indeed call into question the normalization of the relationship between the two German states.

It is very important that the principle of noninterference, both in the bilateral relationship and also with regard to third states, is unreservedly accepted and adhered to by both sides. Moreover, this is binding under the basic treaty. The flouting in particular of the principle of noninterference, which was signed by the FRG too, in Helsinki, is in no way compatible with a normalization of relations. Further reaching settlements of various kinds, which would be useful for the citizens of the FRG and the GDR, are still having heavy obstacles put in their way by the FRG. We have often urged their removal but have met with no accommodation.

This applies above all to the recognition of GDR state citizenship. Because the FRG clings to concepts that are illegal in international law and refuses to respect GDR state citizenship, the personal sovereignty of our state is denied. But the fact is that there are two, independent German states. There are--and this is also a fact--citizens of the socialist GDR and citizens of the capitalist FRG.

We deem it necessary that in the question of GDR state citizenship the FRG should finally reflect on the realities of the situation, which, in the long run, it will not be able to avoid doing anyway. This would also make it easier to settle the most urgent, practical issues in tourist traffic, legal assistance and various other fields. Long overdue is the disbanding of the Salzgitter "Central Registration Office." There must be an end to the practice of issuing temporary FRG travel documents for GDR citizens during their visits to the Federal Republic as well as to the issuing of FRG passports for GDR citizens by FRG embassies in other states.

We also believe it is time, in the diplomatic sector, to exchange ambassadors as is proper in relations between two sovereign, independent states, in other words, to turn the permanent GDR and FRG missions into what accords with international law, namely embassies. This would be a visible step toward normalizing relations between the two German states.

Of great importance is the situation along the state border between the GDR and FRG which at the same time represents the line dividing the Warsaw Pact states and those of NATO. The joint border commission of the two German states has made a positive contribution and important agreements have been reached. It would serve the interests of peace and good neighborliness if the course of the border along the Elbe could be settled as soon as possible in accordance with international law. So far this has failed to be done because of unacceptable positions on the part of the FRG.

As far as the agreement on transit traffic between the FRG and Berlin (West) is concerned, the GDR is doing great work in dealing with this traffic in the simplest, quickest and best way possible. The figures prove this. In 1979 alone, the transit routes between the FRG and Berlin (West) were used in both directions by more than 6,243,500 vehicles with more than 19,600,300 passengers. However, there are still activities on the Western side involving abuse of the transit agreement even though this agreement imposes unequivocal obligations on the FRG Government and Berlin (West) Senat. The GDR does what is necessary to put a stop to the abuse and continual violations of the transit agreement. We expect an appropriate attitude from the other side as well.

We are keeping to the policy of peaceful coexistence to which there is no acceptable alternative. The development of normal relations between the GDR and FRG extends far beyond bilateral issues. It is of essential importance for peace and detente in Europe. Regardless of all difficulties and problems, we believe positive, new results on the road toward normalization of relations between the GDR and FRG to be possible if there is unrestricted respect for the principles which are usual in relations between sovereign states.

Progress in economic relations is also good and right in our view. But it must be added in the interests of clarity that securing peace is, above all, a political issue. It is aimed at the sort of measures leading directly to solving the most important tasks of our time, to stopping the arms race and disarmament. This is the most solid basis for relations between states with different social systems. The two German states bear no small degree of responsibility, particularly for securing peace. The GDR will not desist from making an active and constructive contribution toward peace and security in Europe.

Dear comrades,

Permit me now to deal with some current questions of our domestic policy. In the development of our advanced socialist society, central importance is attached to the increase in economic performance. We know that demands are high. But we have made a solid start in tackling the tasks of the 1980's. It was created by hard work. Our republic has successfully kept its place among the world's leading 10 industrial nations. Our socialist agriculture has reached an up-to-date level, consolidated by way of cooperation and the use of industrial methods of work. Our material-technological base is efficient and has been renewed in major sectors. Our party's education and science policy has provided a powerful influx of qualified workers, scientists and technicians.

Economic planning and management has been further improved. By developing our industrial combines we effectively responded to the requirements of concentrating production and linking it more closely with science. These are important conditions for coping with future needs. In line with our productivity, the material and cultural living standards of our people have considerably risen.

Socialist economic integration within CEMA, which the GDR joined 30 years ago, has grown deeper. Let me cite our fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union, our biggest and most important partner, as an example. Reciprocal trade rose thirty-fold from 1950 to 1979 and will this year reach R9 billion. The program of specialized and cooperative production of our two countries for the period to 1990 opens up new vistas.

We are putting life into our 5-year plans by coordinating the 1981 to 1985 5-year plans. Central are such vital questions as secure supplies of raw materials and fuels and combining the virtues of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. Our cooperation within CEMA, within which we are transacting 70 percent of our foreign trade, provides a firm base for worldwide GDR participation in the international division of labor.

The positive results of our economic policy are proof of its solid scientific basis. Practical experience confirms that our party proceeds from the objective economic laws of socialism and applies them correctly under the conditions of our country. Our party program rightly treats as central tasks of our society the strengthening of our material-technological base, economic growth and increasing productivity, on which everything ultimately hinges.

The stable growth of economic performance is indeed indispensable for socialism, for the needs of the people are growing and we can only distribute what has been produced. The future calls for major investments. The protection of our gains must at all times be guaranteed at the required level. Our party can claim to have taken account with foresight of all these requirements and implications.

We can speak of a good starting position for the 1980's not least because we have gained valuable experience in the socialist intensification of production, the principal avenue of our economic advance. Our party has made a big effort to put scientific-technological advance in the center of attention and action of all who bear responsibility for our economy. In 1980 we record, once again, a steady growth in the contribution made by the qualitative growth factors, particularly science and technology, to plan fulfillment.

Productivity in the sector controlled by the industrial ministries rose by 5.2 percent by the end of September. It is this progress in the quality and effectiveness of our work that facilitated the necessary qualitative growth. Industry again exceeded the monthly plan of industrial production and extended its plan lead. This lead now stands at the rate of 1.8 output days. The plan for new housebuilding has been fulfilled. The plan for the purchase by the state of animal produce has been exceeded. All 11 industrial ministries have exceeded the industrial production plans. Of 115 combines controlled by the industrial ministries, by the end of September 111 combines achieved or exceeded the industrial output plan. In the sector controlled by the Bezirk economic councils, 14 of the 15 areas have overfulfilled the industrial output plan.

Our socialist planned economy has effectively begun to adapt itself to the changed external conditions. That is a big success. To record it means at the same time to utilize still more widely and boldly all opportunities provided by the formation of combines for the development of our economic policy. I am thinking of the large powers wielded by our combines in terms of the effectiveness and quality of production, research and development centers, exports and imports, for consolidating the economic accountability of the juridically independent enterprises.

Compared with the average of all countries on earth, GDR industrial output per head of the population is about four times as high. Our industrial growth rates in the 1970's bear international comparison, being clearly above the average of all imperialist industrial countries. Such a result is by no means to be taken for granted. In the middle of the past decade the capitalist world economy lived through a serious crisis. In the United States and other major capitalist countries the next crisis is either upon them or impending.

The virtues of socialism, utilized by a sound policy and creative and diligent work, are shown in our results. Our efforts have been worthwhile for the citizens of our country. Improvements range from new and renovated apartments, higher money incomes, higher retail trade turnover, improvements in education and health care, support for families and increased pensions for the aged. In line with our plan we shall this year build or modernize 163,000 apartments and make them available to the public. All in all we may say that working and living conditions changed more radically in the 1970's than in any comparable period in GDR history.

In seeking to raise productivity beyond the customary measure in order to secure and gradually improve material and cultural living standards, we can rely on many positive factors. Above all, we can count on the vigorous support of our working people for our party's decision to continue the unity of economic and social policy. Nothing could better demonstrate it than the fact that the trade union-run competition "The Best for the 10th Party Congress, Everything for the Good of the People," is broader and more powerful than any other mass movement before it.

Thirty-two years ago to the day, Adolf Hennecke performed his historic shift which became the milestone of our activist movement. We can rightly claim that present initiatives continue and enrich this tradition under the conditions of a modern socialist economy.

The working people in Gera Bezirk are making an outstanding contribution to the GDR's competition record. The fact that they are 2 and 1/2 working days ahead of this year's industrial output plan and have exceeded the scheduled productivity increase in industry by 2 percent speaks for itself. For these important achievements I wish to express to all working people in your area our Central Committee's appreciation and cordial gratitude.

The Zeiss workers said that their combine is 2.37 working days ahead of the plan. This will enable them to produce and sell by the end of the year additional goods equivalent to 3 additional working days. Even now the Carl Zeiss Jena Combine undertakes to achieve by the 10th SED Congress in 1981 additional production and sale of goods equivalent to 1 working day, calculated in relation to the high 1980 results which include the fulfillment of this year's commitments. The 1981 plan already provides for an 11.3 percent increase in production, an 11.6 percent increase in the final product and a 12.1 percent increase in net production. To exceed these exacting targets shows a truly fighting spirit.

In recent weeks I have received many letters from citizens of Gera Bezir. They all deal with plans made ahead of the 10th SED Congress. They report major production, research and development, and trade projects or projects in art institutions. All exhibit the responsibility felt for our socialist fatherland. Every letter contains interesting thoughts which deserve to be passed on. Let me quote a couple of sentences from the letter which Comrade Horst Salm of Chemiewerk Bad Koestritz wrote on behalf of many.

He reports on a major rationalization project and expresses pleasure at our people's growing prosperity. "I know," he writes, "that it is not by chance that we can arrange our lives so well. This is solidly based on our party's consistent policy for the good of our people. We know we are producing for ourselves; the more the better and the more effectively the greater the benefit for all of us." These are good and apt words.

Comrades, at its recent plenary meetings our Central Committee worked intensively on framing our party's economic strategy for the 1980's. That is of fundamental importance for the preparations for our 10th congress. In view of the realities and social requirements, of which we have to take account, it was not merely a matter of providing for increased production in the customary manner as it were.

Even in recent years we had to ensure economic growth with a slowing down in the growth of raw materials and fuel supplies. In addition external and internal costs for these resources were rising rapidly. The 1981 plan and the 5 years ahead of us are far more strongly dominated by this necessity. The required growth in performance, in the provision of more and better goods for the population, in the economy and in exports must be achieved with a volume of energy sources and key raw materials which remains constant or will increase only slightly. To solve this task successfully is for our economy literally a vital question.

Science and technology undoubtedly provide the key. It is not overstating the case to say that the level of an economy is today primarily determined by its ability to master scientific-technological advance in order to achieve high results at the lowest cost. The more developed this ability, the better our country will be able to solve development problems, to do well in world markets, that is exports and imports, in short, to keep its place even in difficult times at the forefront of industrial nations.

The results of the 10th SED Congress competition show that we are on the right road. In this--as I already said--biggest competition in the GDR's history, workers, cooperative peasants, members of the intelligentsia, women and young people are speaking up every day. On behalf of their work teams they account for their commitments in honor of the 10th congress and explain how they propose to master the tasks they have set themselves and many another unsolved problems by the time of the congress.

This is of great importance in further shaping the advanced socialist society in the GDR. This is socialist democracy in action. This is proof of the fact that our people's power finds itself in an increasingly better situation to direct and plan the modern GDR economy.

The most important decisions on increasing our economy's efficiency are made in an environment which closely links science and production, central management and creative initiative from below, individual plant management and mass initiatives in socialist competition, as our experiences have shown. This is largely the way in which the level of energy and material saving is predetermined, as well as the quality of consumer goods and rationalization means. The exportability of our products is also determined in this way and also possible foreign currency earning power. Stable economic growth rates at a time of scarce supplies of energy and raw materials can only be maintained by a high rate of scientific-technological progress.

If we look at how our combines and plants are coping with the ambitious quantitative and qualitative 1981 plan tasks, a clear difference can be seen. Whoever sets himself high goals in terms of intensification, and science and technology, will do well. Whoever is too quickly satisfied in this area will come off badly in other areas as well. This may be simplifying the issue a little but only a little for it actually goes to the core of the issue.

The time has come, in preparation for the 10th congress and with a view to the 1980's, to pass purposefully on to a higher level of productivity in the GDR. This will create the conditions for securing increased efficiency on a lasting basis and guaranteeing that the GDR can continue its policy of uniting economic and social policy on the basis of a quantitatively and qualitatively rising level of production

Important intellectual and material prerequisites have been created during the 1970's for such a step. During the past decade, more than 700,000 university and vocational training school graduates have started work in the economy. The number of university and vocational college cadres has thus practically doubled in 1980 compared with 1970. During the same period, our state has spent almost M58 billion on science and technology. A start was also made on developing new branches of production incorporating highly advanced technology.

Our long-term economic strategy centers on the long-term concepts of a more rapid development and wider application of microelectronics, electronic control and computer technology, automation equipment and use of industrial robots. In this way, important prerequisites will be created for radically improving the technical and technological level of our entire production. This opens up great possibilities for socialist rationalization, including lowering the cost of administrative work by state and industrial organs, banks, insurance services, savings banks, the post office and in other areas.

Our economy needs top results where important products and technologies are concerned and a universal speeding up of scientific-technological progress. The two things are inseparably linked. Microelectronics in particular illustrates this very clearly. In 1976, the basic decision on developing microelectronics was made in the GDR. Today, already more than 100,000 people here are working on their development, production and application. A considerable number of research centers were created for this purpose or existing ones expanded, new production equipment put in operation, completely new products and high quality materials manufactured. Thus by 1980, already 189 different types of integrated circuits have been produced which did not even exist in the GDR a few years ago.

The great economic and social benefit will be felt to its full extent during the next few years. The rate at which new integrated circuits are introduced will and must be increased. At the same time, their application across the whole breadth of economic possibilities must be organized. Furthermore, we will not remain at a standstill in strengthening the material-technological basis in the field of microelectronics for this is the basic industry for our struggle for maximum labor productivity, efficiency and quality in all sectors. This must now permeate the entire economy.

Application--this is anything but passivity, merely waiting for supplies to be delivered. Those who want to effectively employ the new technical means must themselves engage in development work and thus guarantee a progressive scientific-technical level. Therefore, the concepts relating to introduction must be rethought in all combines in order to attain even higher efficiency.

We are consistently looking to the expansion of our own raw materials base. From this ensues tasks which are valid for all sectors. To the fore stands the raising of the degree of effectiveness of the use of the sources of energy. Here we take as our starting point the fact that, in future, energy will be produced almost exclusively on the basis of our native lignite. We shall therefore do our utmost to increase its mining and at the same time to ensure its most economical use. As far as the oil that is available to us is concerned--this precious raw material--it must be used only for chemical processing. Lignite must be used where heating oil is still being used as a fuel, so that through deeper cracking more valuable processed chemical products can be obtained.

A higher degree of processing applies in general to our raw materials economy and to the structure of production in the economy. This applies to the chemical industry and also to metallurgy. On this basis, with the use of rolled steel of higher quality and strength, the struggle must be waged throughout the whole metal-working industry and in the construction industry for a better weight-performance ratio, and unnecessary weight must be eliminated at the design stage.

The results of the implementation of our economic strategy are to be measured above all in terms of higher efficiency. The cost-benefit ratio must be vigorously improved. It is a great merit of the construction workers of our republic that at this year's conference in Berlin they made plain what dimensions are involved--the reduction of construction costs by 1985 by about 15 percent.

Meanwhile, this task has become the basis of work throughout the whole of industry. This is inseparably linked with the most effective use of investments on the path of intensification. We are paying special attention to the modernization of production plants and not the construction of new projects. Even more decisively than hitherto the share of construction in investments must be reduced. Only if we concentrate our strength on the rationalization of production will we achieve the necessary growth in labor productivity and job economies in order to free labor for other tasks. This includes raising the level of automation.

Our cooperative farmers and agricultural workers are bringing in a good harvest, considering this year's weather conditions. The economic importance of this fact goes without saying. The same applies to the increased rates of livestock production. Here agriculture is making a great contribution to the provision of the population and supplying of industry with raw materials. All progress achieved here relieves the strain on our foreign trade. The cooperative farmers of Gera Bezirk have an interesting slogan for their competition, which hits the nail on the head: "Up With the Yields, Down with the Costs"; thus the farmers have well realized that agriculture too is faced with the need to improve the cost-benefit ratio.

If we take all tasks together it is clear what we mean when we speak of the boost in rationalization which we need in our economy. Here we have still not gone so far that we can be satisfied. Naturally, we shall never be satisfied. We have all the advantages in our hands to be able, through socialist rationalization, to achieve a considerable increase in labor productivity if we implement intensification in our economy with all consistency and thus master a higher stage in the art of socialist economic management. It is in this spirit that all questions of the elaboration of the 1981 plan and the next 5-year plan must be approached.

Dear comrades, far-reaching social tasks can be achieved if we give such a central position to science and technology in our planning. This begins with the fact that a growing amount of the creative energy of our young people and all our workers must be directed to this field. The good traditions must at the same time be preserved, cultivated and developed further under our socialist conditions. This includes both appropriate recognition for scientific-technological achievements as well as the priority use of investments for important projects in this field.

Cooperation between combines' research and development departments and the Academy of Sciences and university research is constantly gaining in importance. Every stage of the reproduction process must be analyzed from the angle of how better conditions can be created to effectively link science and production. In perfecting management and planning account must be taken of the fact that qualitative technological changes with serious effects on the economy must be controlled.

In the final analysis, all progress depends on man's ability and commitment. Our party pays very high tribute to the great efforts by the workers who daily put their whole being into solving the economic tasks. A word must be said in this respect on the work of our management cadres in the economy. Their responsibility for carrying out the main task in its unity of economic and social policy is great. This is becoming particularly clear now as we conclude the current 5-year plan, draw up the 1981 economic plan and the 1981-85 5-year plan, in other words as important decisions for the future are being made.

Without in the least minimizing the influence of objective conditions, the subjective factor has further increased in importance with the creation of combines. Whether a major combine fully utilizes all its potential for the economy as a whole or allows shortcomings is of considerable importance. Here too there are pace-setters and those who lag behind. We must bring the combines which are less efficient up to the level of the advanced ones. This depends largely on the director general, on the senior cadres with whom he cooperates, on how they adopt our party's policy as their own cause and the extent to which they are able to manage large collectives.

Recently a very remarkable thing occurred in management activity. Greater attention is being paid to the overall economic tasks and requirements. This is one of the most important results of forming and consolidating the combines. Thus a comparison of performance on the basis of economic viewpoints is developing. Holding a top position in one branch or in one Bezirk only counts if it at the same time keeps pace with the standards of the economy.

Concentration on the three basic statistics of industrial goods production, net production and basic material costs per M100 of goods production, has contributed to this way of thinking. These are figures which, when seen together, reflect society's basic demands on the activity of the combines and plants.

The exchange of views between the combines now takes place systematically and on a broad economic basis. If one limits oneself to one's own sector, numerous individual facts are often seen in the foreground which obscure the view when seeking important reserves. These obstacles are now being overcome. This is also helped by the fact that under the responsibility of the ministers the economic plan is worked out right from the start from combine to combine. All these are further new steps which we are taking in management and planning.

Our economic mechanism is not a rigid system. All factors of modern economic management operate in the industrial and construction combines. They and their affiliated enterprises work on the basis of economic accountancy. Within the framework of the confirmed plan there is large scope for the initiative of enterprises and combines. Their research centers are most closely linked with production and have world level comparisons available. A combine general manager has a 90 percent scope in ordering a switch to new products needed on the domestic and world market.

In line with the works' collective agreement, concluded annually with the works' trade union executives, the performance wage [produktivlohn] introduced with the basic pay gives workers an incentive to fulfill and overfulfill their enterprise plan. In addition, they have performance bonuses, the quarterly bonus and the year-end bonus, which in many cases amounts to more than 1 month's pay.

The conference of the Central Committee with the combine general managers and party organizers is associated with the name of Gera. It led to a more rapid flow of experience exchanged by the combines. Innovations that have proved themselves must be taken up much more rapidly and on a much broader scale. This process calls for the greatest attention.

Basically, what we need is responsible action by everybody at his place in the State Planning Commission or the Council of Ministers, as combine manager, designer or skilled worker. Our homogenous scientific-technological policy is implemented in our planned economy through the initiative of thousands of teams and millions of working people. Where this process is well managed--we have often seen it--the seemingly impossible becomes possible.

Dear comrades,

Social security, which we keep developing, is a feature of socialism. The life of workers under capitalism is deeply influenced by the absence of this security and the spread of unemployment. Meanwhile, the FRG is clearly prepared for 1 million unemployed and future prospects are still more gloomy. This state of affairs poisons the lives of workers who are still employed. Under such conditions no democratic climate can evolve, nor can the freedom of the individual and his personality develop. Under capitalism, fear of losing one's job is the spur to greater output.

The driving power of socialism is different. It rests on the basic harmony between the public and personal interests as manifested in the performance principle. It is implemented by the commitments and decisions of communists and all working people who consciously act, each at his station, in the interests of the economy. We always need their sense of responsibility and personal commitment. This rounds the circle in which economic efficiency and ideological work are inseparably linked.

Dear comrades,

With the start of the 1980-81 party elections a few days ago preparations for our 10th congress have entered new stage. The party elections are an occasion for all party organizations to review their work and its results and to arm themselves for the demands of the 1980's. The Central Committee's election directive and procedure provide the basis. The main thing is to strengthen the fighting power of the party organizations, to promote united and cohesive action by the communists, to deepen their ties with the masses and thus to enhance the leading role of our Marxist-Leninist party.

Our party elections are naturally not only a highpoint in the life of our party, but radiate to society as a whole. They impart a powerful impetus to the initiative of the working class and all working people in implementing the policy adopted by our ninth congress and our party program. This impetus will doubtless be the greater the better each comrade and every party organization succeeds in measuring up to higher standards and setting a good example.

We shall clearly devote due attention to political-ideological work in view of the path ahead of us. We must achieve full understanding among all citizens for the tasks to be solved and adopt firm fighting positions in order to make full use of the material and intellectual potential for the all-round strengthening of the GDR. Fast moving events in the international arena today produce not a few questions which we have to answer from the party point of view with candor, care, expertise and sensitivity for the people.

We think it expedient that party organizers, at the report-back meetings and elections of their executives, should concentrate on the solution of their main tasks, set themselves exacting aims and mobilize the forces for their implementation. It is of great importance to spread the best experience of party work and work with the masses and to help every comrade to keep improving his qualifications for conscientously fulfilling his tasks and duties.

It is already evident that party organizations are endeavoring to strengthen the healthy party atmosphere in which inner-party democracy flourishes, criticism and self-criticism are frankly practiced, the proposals and opinions of comrades are taken seriously and high demands are made of everybody's conscious, voluntary discipline. For in a truly partisan, responsible, frank and military atmosphere there grows the will for higher achievement and there develops a fruitful activity for the most effective implementation of our party's decisions in the sector concerned.

We are convinced that the party elections will succeed in further strengthening the great, battle-tested and expert collective of our party. As communists we know no finer, no more responsible task than to serve our people selflessly. Our party statute requires it. We have always acted accordingly. In keeping with it is the militant morals expressed in the pledge of your party organizations to fulfill at all times and under all conditions the decisions of our ninth party congress and Central Committee point by point.

Dear comrades, part of the essence of socialism is that the workers participate comprehensively in managing and planning social affairs. One of our system's decisive strong points lies in this very fact and it has always been an important goal of our party and our state to promote this creative participation. Let us take a topical example. About 2 million workers took part in the discussions for drawing us the 1981 plan. They put forward more than 1.2 million proposals which were for the most part concerned with how production could be increased and improved, how the management of production is to be qualified and naturally, too, how working and living conditions could be further improved. Without these numerous proposals and pieces of advice no ambitious plan could either be drawn up or implemented.

In this respect, a very important feature of our society's political organization becomes apparent. Led by the SED, the mass organizations play a decisive role in representing the interests of the citizens and mobilizing their initiative. In the same way as plan discussion, the current competition reflects the attitude and activity of the trade unions with their 8.8 million members and more than 2.2 million elected officials.

Trade unions under socialism are the most comprehensive mass organization of the ruling working class, the organization of those possessing the means of production. It is quite logical, therefore, for them to be concerned with the successful management of public property. They possess rights laid down by law to share in the decision on using the results in the interest of the workers and they practise their rights. Everyone knows that the signature of our FDGB has been under all the major sociopolitical decisions of the past years.

Anyone who knows the GDR labor code is well in the picture as to how far-reaching trade union rights and duties in representing the workers' interests actually are in our country. The heads of monopolies in the West, who have recently claimed to be friends of the trade unions and want to muzzle the trade unions in their own countries, would raise a wild cry if the trade unions in their ruling sphere were to demand a similarly large degree of participation in decisions on vital social issues.

Our party knows that the FDGB, that the millions of trade unionists, represent a powerful force, that our trade unions are the real schools of socialism. We expect our party members to be exemplary trade unionists. We hold a very high opinion of the honorary trade union work which is done daily by so many, so abundantly, with such devotion. Our trade unions are true comrades in shaping the advanced socialist society. They play a large role in implementing the interests of the working class and all workers and our common goals.

We regard the successful course of our FDJ's congress initiative as fresh proof of the close, trusting solidarity between this socialist youth organization, the entire GDR youth and our party. In practically all fields, the FDJ has assumed responsibility in strengthening our socialist fatherland. One only has to recall the youth collectives, the youth projects. Whether in modern socialist production, science, in protecting our revolutionary achievements or in other areas, young people are showing themselves to be equal to ambitious tasks.

What this results in in the form of material results counts for a good deal but it is not the entire value of this work. The youth collectives produce young cadres. It is there they test their activity and political maturity. To support them is the honorary duty of every comrade.

Could a communist have anything more at heart than winning over young people in particular and arousing their enthusiasm for the noble goals of socialism and communism? That is why it is a special joy to use and to receive the best of the socialist youth organization prior to the 10th congress as candidate members in the SED. We shall continue to adhere consistently to the good principle of showing complete trust in the young people and conferring high responsibility on them. The younger generation is justifying this by its deeds and the socialist youth organization is constantly proving itself afresh as a true helper and fighting reserve of our party.

Dear Comrades, on 28 November 160 years ago, Friedrich Engels, the great son of the German people and cofounder of scientific socialism, was born. He was one of the most important theoreticians and pioneers of the revolutionary world proletariat. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels created the theory of the liberation of the working class, the overthrow of the old capitalist system and the building of a new socialist society. This theory, Lenin said, is omnipotent because it is true. And he noted that one can only understand Marxism and present it an intergal whole when one considers all the works of Engels.

If previously socialism has only been a utopia, Marx and Engels put it on a realistic foundation. They transformed it into a science.

Further developed and enriched with new findings by Lenin, this theory has travelled a path of victory without parallel. Its ideas have become a material force on a worldwide scale through the actions of the masses. In the fundamental changes it became a reality that has taken place on our globe since Red October. To this belongs, after the victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler's facism, also the establishment and fine floursihing of our socialist GDR.

Marxism-Leninism is a living science linked with social practice. It changes this practice and draws from it its new knowledge. Created as a guide to action, Marxism-Leninism should be studied, understood and applied as such. Our party has also always set its course in accordance with the reliable compass of this most progressive social theory in the history of mankind. It has implemented it without deviations and without faintheartedness with regard to the tasks of the day and together with the working class and the entire people. Not a few difficulties have been surmounted and complicated problems solved in so doing, and difficult conflicts with imperialism and reaction were withstood.

In our workers song we sing: "Go to, to battle, to battle born, for battle prepared are we." Since in our GDR the power of workers was won and has grown stronger, it has been possible, year by year, from 5-year period, decade to decade, to advance successfully and to tackle ever greater things. Struggle will continue to be with us. Being communists, we are facing the future with conviction, selfless dedication and confidence, for our cause is invincible. It serves the loftiest goals of mankind and serves the working class and our nation.

We will go on developing our advanced socialist society and thus will create the basic conditions for the gradual transition to communism. At the same time we will be doing everything so that people can live and work in peace. In the spirit of this great anc challenging purpose of our policy may the 1980-81 party school year make its contribution. I wish all its participants, all propagandists, complete success, good ehalth and pleasure in their work. All the best for the 10th SED Congress. Everything for the good of the people. Forward to the 10th SED Congress.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO KOREAN WORKERS PARTY

LD101510 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0306 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 10 Oct (ADN)--The communists and the entire population of the GDR stand in constant solidarity by the side of the communists and working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in their just struggle. This is stated in a message of greetings from the SED Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party. The message, which is signed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, also contains congratulations on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers Party.

The message of greetings states in part: "The DPRK occupies a secure place in international life. The demand of the DPRK for the reunification of the country on a peaceful and democratic basis, without external interference, meets with active support throughout the world."

"Fraternal relations have developed in all spheres of life between the GDR and the DPRK under the leadership of our parties," the message goes on.

"We assure you," the message of greetings reads, "that the SED will continue to make an active contribution to the further expansion and strengthening of this cooperation on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, in the interests of strengthening world socialism and safeguarding peace.

"The GDR is firmly in favor of safeguarding peace as the most important precondition for the social progress of all nations. In view of the course of confrontation and whipping up of international tension, which is being pursued by the most reactionary imperialist and hegemonistic circles, the GDR is fighting consistently for the realistic program submitted by the Warsaw Pact states for a turn towards disarmament and for the stabilization of world peace. We know that we are one here with the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, with all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces. The increased threats to world peace make a still closer alliance of all these forces imperative."

BERLIN RADIO CITES DKP PAPER ON RELATIONS WITH FRG

LD151652 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Under the heading "Who Is Violating Treaties," the DKP newspaper UNSERE ZEIT has commented on the GDR's measures on the minimum exchange requirement. Alluding to the reactions of the FRG, it says that the attack against the GDR is assuming grotesque, even lurid forms. Because the other, sovereign German state has raised the minimum exchange amount it is accused of having struck a blow against detente, and against the basic treaty and the Helsinki Final Act. The highest principle of the basic treaty is, however, the newspaper stresses, that each of the two German states respect the independence and autonomy of the other's domestic and foreign affairs.

It there is talk of violations, then quite different facts must be quoted. First these questions must be asked: Why can West German banks quite openly sell GDR marks at a fraudulent exchange rate of one to five, when they are fully aware the the import of this money is against GDR law? Why do the SPD and the FDP, in their first coalition talks following the election, talk of a single German nation, although there are two states and two state citizenships? Why is GDR citizenship still not recognized by Bonn?

Finally, UNSERE ZEIT recalls that the exchange totals for people visiting the GDR have remained unchanged for the past 6 years, despite a constant fall in the exchange value of the Deutschemark, while the FRG citizens' travel to other countries became steadily more expensive. The fact that the attacks on the GDR in the FRG are being intensified to an intolerable degree can only be interpreted as part of a policy of confrontation initiated by Bonn. All this violates the basic treaty, damages detente and stands in contradiction to Helsinki.

[East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German at 1500 GMT on 15 October repeats above item, except that it renders the final paragraph as follows:

"In conclusion the newspaper writes that the FRG attacks against the GDR which are now being intensified to an intolerable degree can only be seen as part of a policy of confrontation which, not least, bears the stamp of the NATO missile decision. This was initiated by Bonn, although the basic treaty obliges it to support disarmament. All this is a violation of the basic treaty, damages detente, and stands in contradiction to Helsinki."]

SINDERMANN-LED DELEGATION CONCLUDES ALGERIA VISIT

LD151450 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1229 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Algiers, 15 Oct (ADN)--A delegation of the GDR People's Chamber ended its official friendship visit to Algeria today. The delegation, led by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and president of the People's Chamber, had been invited by Rabah Bitat, member of the FLN [National Liberation Front] Politburo and president of the Algerian People's National Assembly.

In the talks between the parliamentary delegations both sides expressed the wish to deepen and extend the political, economic and cultural relations which have developed dynamically during the past few years. They were in agreement in stressing the need to achieve even closer friendly cooperation and exchange of experiences between the people's representative bodies, local government organs and the mass organizations of the two countries.

During the visit Horst Sindermann was received by the Algerian president, Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the FLN, the delegation was composed of representatives of various party groups and committees of the People's Chamber. The GDR guests were seen off at Algiers International Airport by the president of the Algerian People's National Assembly, Rabah Bitat.

HEINZ HOFFMANN MEETS WITH AIR FORCE TRAINEES

LD151850 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The members of the Franz Mehring Officers' College of the Air Force of the National People's Army today manifested their loyalty and the bonds linking them with the party of the working class and its policy for the benefit of the people and the safeguarding of peace.

At a meeting with the defense minister, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, they gave an assurance that they would strive for outstanding results in their training as airmen in honor of the 10th SED Congress. The minister paid tribute to the exemplary achievements of the military staff of the training institute. In view of the confrontation course pursued by the enemies of detente, especially in the United States and the FRG, it was their continuing class duty to reliably protect what had been created by the people's hands by hard work.

BRIEFS

BUNA COMBINE LICENSES--The Buna chemical combine currently maintains license contacts with interested parties from 30 countries. The combine has been systematically including in foreign trade the export and import of scientific-technical results. Chemical installations using the Buna process are operating in many countries. They produce an annual volume worth more than M1 billion. The license business was considerably enlarged last year. Apart from partners in the socialist countries, capitalist companies such as the synthetic rubber company, Japan, and the Hoechst and Thyssen corporations of the Federal Republic have obtained Buna licenses. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 10 Oct 80 DW]

MILITIA EXERCISES--Militia exercises were taking place in Gera Bezirk on 11 and 12 October 1980. The armed units of the workers class were testing their preparedness for combat and their combat strength. These voluntary battalions of workers bear the names of resistance fighters such as Magnus Poser and Theodor Neubauer, who have organized the resistance fight in the Thuringian area during Nazi times. The brigade colleagues of the workers taking part in the exercise have taken over their jobs in their plants in the 2 days of their absence. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1842 GMT 11 Oct 80 DW]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS FINDS SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN 'DEFICITS'

LD152156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers today examined the implementation of the national socio-economic plan for the first 9 months of this year. [passage indistinct]

As a result of the examination it was found that (?owing to irregularities in delivery of raw and other materials) and also in cooperation links, considerable production deficits arose in the plan in the industry, construction and transportation spheres. Conditions in agriculture are developing unfavorably regarding animal and crop production.

All this, it was stated, is worsening the market situation and the country's payment situation, and is unfavorably influencing the people's living conditions.

KANIA, WASZCZUK MEET WITH MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES

LD152028 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the press, radio and television from all parts of the country has taken place in the Central Committee. Present was Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee. The meeting was dedicated to a debate on the major tasks facing journalists against the background of decisions adopted by the sixth plenum and emerging from the present political, social and economic situation.

Some general remarks on this subject were made by Jerzy Waszczuk, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee. In particular he stressed the responsibility of the mass media regarding unfolding a dialogue with the community; restoring and consolidating trust in the authorities; properly presenting the place, role and opportunities for trade union movement action which is now undergoing a transformation; and deepening the democratization process in all spheres of our lives, in particular as regards social justice.

The debate dealt with problems contributing to the present situation in the country and with the duties of press radio and television journalists in the process of overcoming the difficulties, conflicts and tensions we experience. The speaker also recognized the need for particular responsibility on the part of journalists and editorial teams for the substance and correct presentation of information and journalism.

Those taking the floor pointed out that it was imperative to find a common language with those desiring a genuine improvement of the situation in our country. The meeting assessed critically and self-critically various symptoms of the so-called propaganda success which was developing (?contrary) to what was felt by the man in the street.

Josef Klasa, director of the PZPR Press, Radio and Television Department, referred in his speech to the preparations for the extraordinary congress of the Polish Journalists' Association and spoke on plans of the department for which he is responsible.

The meeting concluded with Stanislaw Kania taking the floor. Addressing the journalists he said: You are an important factor in building the strength of the country, a strength measured by the state of social awareness and social consciousness. Even then the best policy needs good and clever propaganda.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee pointed next to the need for a deeper analysis of the roots of the crisis and also to the imperative need for the drafting of a program for constructive activity aimed at improvement.

Stanislaw Kania stressed that the process of transformations, in essence irreversible, is still too slow. An instance of this is the too slow promotion of the guidelines accepted at the sixth plenum. Stanislaw Kania made a number of observations and remarks in connection with the very difficult national economic situation.

As an important target for the journalists the Central Committee first secretary urged the creation of a climate conducive to honest work. This is a great national cause, a fundamental factor which will be decisive in the restoration of economic equilibrium and improvement of the mood of the citizens.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION, SOLIDARITY OFFICIALS MEET IN KATOWICE

LD152126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] A meeting between the government commission and representatives of the interfactory workers committee of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union, with temporary headquarters in the Katowice steelmill, started today at the plant. Deputy Premier Alesander Kopec is attending the meeting.

The meeting is discussing in detail the demands of metallurgical, construction, transportation and other work forces which form part of the interfactory workers committee. The meeting is to decide on concrete measures and the manner and timing of their implementation.

BARCIKOWSKI, MACH ATTEND SZCZECIN MIXED COMMISSION MEETING

LD152334 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The meeting of the mixed commission set up by the prime minister to supervise the implementation of the agreements signed 30 September by the interfactory strike committee of the Adolf Warski shipyards and the government commission has been held on Poland's northwestern-most port of Szczecin. The members of the commission have been unanimous in their opinion that further progress has been reached and the implementation of the decisions contained in the agreement. [sentence as heard] This concerns in particular wage increases and social problems.

Taking part in the meeting was Deputy Prime Minister Stanislaw Mach, who has been appointed by the prime minister, the new chairman of the mixed commission. Mr Mach has replaced on this [word indistinct] Mr Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Polish United Workers Party Political Bureau and a party secretary. Mr Barcikowski also took part in the meeting in Szczecin.

LABOR MINISTER ON IMPLEMENTATION OF WAGE INCREASES

LD160532 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Oct (PAP)--Maria Milczarek, the Polish minister of labor, wages and social welfare, told PAP that despite the fact that initially the wages for all employees in Poland were to be raised gradually till June 1981 and despite considerable economic difficulties the government markedly shortened the previously adopted time limits. Over 10 million out of 12 million persons, i.e. most of the people employed in the socialized economy, have already received wage raises. The remaining groups of employees will get raises still this year.

The full implementation of the program for wage raises for all people employed in the socialized economy will cause the annual wage fund to additionally increase by more than 100,000 million zlotys, including the means allocated for wage raises granted last July and August.

Aiming to satisfy social postulates to the greatest extent possible, the government deemed it necessary to raise the lowest wages already now. It called on the widest sections of social activists in work establishments to be aware of the necessity of raising lowest and average wages to the greatest extent while dividing funds for the raises.

This is also an opportunity to remove differences in wages received by people in similar jobs, not justified by labor productivity, difficult conditions, work or other factors.

The ministry of labor, wages and social welfare tries to standardize wage components paid for work or conditions of work of a universal character (allowances for work at night and at the second shift). One should realize that current steps in wage policy, although taken on a large scale, will not solve all problems. It will be necessary to work out principles of such policy for the next 5-year period, closely connecting them with an economic reform and improvements in financial system.

Milczarek said that no additional demands concerning higher or new raises can be satisfied. It is not possible to ensure the equivalent volume of goods, effectiveness in management and labor productivity. Similarly, the formulation of still new demands in the sphere of social monetary benefits can only make our complicated economic situation even more difficult.

It must be stressed that the current wage raises will be realized only if the organization of work is improved substantially, and labor productivity and the volume of production, especially of consumer goods, grow. Otherwise, the additional volume of money will increase the already great discrepancy between the population's purchasing power and what can really be bought for this money.

WERBLAN ATTENDS POZNAN VOIVODSHIP PARTY COMMITTEE MEETING

LD160850 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpts] A plenum of the voivodship party committee is taking place in Poznan today. It is devoted to socioeconomic and political tasks in Poznan Voivodship following the Sixth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. The plenum is attended by Andrzej Werblan, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. A report was made by Jozef Scibisz, secretary of the voivodship party committee.

It was noted at the plenum that the present production arrears in the voivodship amount to Zl.6 billion. Arrears in housing construction amount to 1,800 apartments.

The voivodship party organization expressed its support for the work of the interfactory founding committee of the solidarity independent and self-governing trade unions in Poznan. Through its active participation in the solution of the tense socioeconomic and political problems, the Poznan party organization intends to move toward the stabilization of social mood and the restoration of the prestige of and trust in the party.

SEAMEN'S UNION CONCERNED OVER DELAYS IN REGISTRATION

LD151324 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] [no dateline given] In accordance with the demands of Polish Ocean Lines crews, the enterprise workers committee has sent the following letter to [First Secretary of the Gdansk PZPR Committee] T. Fiszbach and to J. Kolodziejski, governor of Gdansk:

The Solidarity enterprise workers committee of the Polish Ocean Lines is concerned over the situation created in the coastal region by the prolonged talks at the Warsaw Voivodship Court concerning the signing of the statute of the Solidarity trade union. The Polish Ocean Lines crews are worried that the union, which instigated the changes in the People's Republic of Poland, is now faced with difficulties in its activities.

We, as the organizers of the future seamen's union belonging to the Solidarity union, consider it our right to contribute the voice of about 8,000 people working in the maritime sector who have already joined the Solidarity enterprise workers commitee--and that number includes many party members--to express our concern over the fact that further delays cause general misinformation and prevent us from joining in creative work for a better tomorrow.

[signed] J. Koss, chairman of the enterprise workers committee

MINISTER GORSKI DISCUSSES DEMANDS WITH STUDENTS

Warsaw Union Plenum

LD122156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] A plenary meeting of the central board of the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP] has been held in Warsaw. The debates were chaired by Stanislaw Gabrielski, member of the secretariat of the party Central Committee and chairman of the central board of the SZSP. During the meeting, Minister Jerzy Gorski [as heard] said that some of the students' demands had been accepted, among them granting higher education schools much greater autonomy, granting broader competence to collegial bodies of the schools; allowing greater participation of students in the senate and faculty councils; introducing a new system of preferences of admission of students to university studies; and undertaking more decisive measures to modify the system of employment of students. Minister Gorski said that the greater number of problems mentioned by students will be taken into consideration in the (?new) legislation on higher education. Motions to be included in the draft law will be formulated before the end of the current year.

Meeting in Krakow

LD101516 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher learning and technology, met with Krakow students yesterday. The meeting organized by the executive of the Krakow Socialist Union of Polish Students [ZSSP] was also attended by members of the Independent Association of Students.

PAP reports that in the course of a very stormy debate, particular stress was laid on the autonomy of higher schools, both in the scientific and didactic sphere and regarding the self-government of collegial bodies. The representatives of the two student organizations submitted lengthy demands addressed to the authorities.

PAP also reports that the existing divergencies between the two student organizations and the fact that the representatives of the independent association of students did not feel authorized to represent wider circles of university students caused that the second part of the meeting was held exclusively with the aktivists of the ZSSP. The published communique [words indistinct] the manner and course for the settling of demands put forward by the students.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CONDEMNS CONFEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT POLAND

LD151524 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Oct (PAP)--In an extensive article on Moczulski's Confederation of Independent Poland the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote:

"On September 1, 1979, Moczulski announced the establishing of a 'Confederation of Independent Poland' (KPH). Both the name of that group and the date of its formation were typical psychological tricks.

"They were factors of a purposeful manipulation process designed to create an impression that there existed new higher goals, organizational forms and methods of activity of hostile elements.

"Moczulski, with stubbornness worthy of a better cause, keeps stressing that the 'Confederation' has the nature of a political party, and, as he declared in his interview for the West Berlin television, associates several thousand members. Actually, it is not a political party but a typical anti-socialist group to which 33 persons have acceeded. It affiliates the most dedicated opponents of People's Poland, majority of whom are also members of other anti-socialist groups and groupings.

"The confederation is a group extreme in its chauvinistic-nationalist orientation, as evidenced both by the concepts of its programme and adventurist political form of its activity.

"There are no constructive elements in the KPN programme drafted by Moczulski. There is, however, outlined in it a concept of total destruction, anarchy and irresponsible adventurism. Moczulski wants to liquidate the socialist socio-political system of People's Poland, to 'destroy' as he put it, 'its structure'. The social ownership of production means is to be liquidated in favour of a 'free enterprise'. All the present elements and links of the socialist superstructure in our people's country are to be dissolved and ruthlessly liquidated. The present socialist Poland he would like to replace with a 'third republic' created through a 5-stage 'creeping revolution' in which, as Moczulski stresses, 'various forms of armed struggle, a popular uprising included, could prove the most effective and the most needed methods of activity'.

"Moczulski is well aware that he cannot count on the support for his conception in any milieu or social group in Poland.

"There is yet another dangerous aspect to the conceptions represented by Moczulski and the KPN. These conceptions hit out at the security, at the territorial-political status quo of Europe, they hit out at peace. Moczulski wants to wrest Poland out of the socialist community, to break her alliances and open our country for political and military penetration on NATO. This adds up to the upsetting of the present alignment of forces and threatens the world with unpredictable consequences.

"We know well that as a nation and state we can exist and develop only within the frames of the fraternal socialist community, in peaceful relations with all neighbours and the whole world. [Word indistinct] class, ideological, political, economic and cultural bonds with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, brotherhood in arms and defence cooperation with the Soviet Army and the armies of other socialist states are the chief driving force ensuring every individual, every our citizen [as received] the supreme right of living in peace. They are the guarantee of our security, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our motherland.

"Nobody in Poland has the right to hit out at these values, sacred to every Pole.

"It is high time that all brands of enemies of socialism and people's power in Poland got that into their heads, whether they like it or not, that we shall not change our place in the world, that we shall not depart from socialism, that we shall not upset the fraternal bonds with our allies and that we shall (?never) permit ourselves to be led astray. We are and we will remain a sensible nation building its solid socialist state. Our socialist motherland based on well tested alliances is and shall invariably remain the corner stone of stability and peace in central Europe."

FORMER RADIO, TV CHIEFS PUT IN PRETRIAL CUSTODY

LD160924 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Oct (PAP)--Maciej Szczepanski, former chairman of the Committee for Radio and TV, and Eugeniusz Patyk, former first deputy chairman of the committee, were put in pre-trial custody, the public prosecutor-general's office told PAP.

Inspectors of the Supreme Board of Control are continuing the examination of the activity of the former management of the Committee for Radio and TV, while the public prosecutor-general's office is carrying on intensive investigation into the instances of embezzlements attributed to the former Polish radio and TV chiefs.

INVESTIGATIONS CONTINUE INTO ECONOMIC CASES, MISMANAGEMENT

LD151720 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1515 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The criminal investigation organs are intensively investigating all cases mentioned by Prosecutor General Lucjan Czubinski in his television interview on 26 September. Particular attention is being paid to economic cases and case of mismanagement and squandering. Among other well-advanced cases is the inquiry into the loss of about Z152 million by the state as a result of ill-advised and highly damaging decisions concerning the purchase [word indistinct] of appliances for the industrial production of pastry and confectionery.

KOWALCZYK ADDRESSES PZPR PLENUM ON 'SUBVERSION'

AU151753 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Oct 80 p 4

[Report on speech by Stanislaw Kowalczyk, PZPR Politburo member and minister of internal affairs, at the 4-6 October Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw]

[Text] The workers protest against distortions and errors in the policy of the party and government leadership, and the events triggered by this protest took place to an unprecedented extent in the history of our socialist state. I fully share the evaluations contained in the materials presented by the Politburo to the Central Committee, and in the speech of Comrade Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee.

All of us who have gone through that tragic period regard as the most optimistic harbinger of a better future the fact that in such a complicated situation the party has produced the forces that have been able to implement a concept of political solutions. The decisions in question have been difficult and highly significant. I want to echo what some other comrades have said here--that Comrade Stanislaw Kania has played a special role in this regard. I do not have to tell you with what great understanding the decision in question was received by the functionaries of the citizens' militia and the security service.

As the minister of internal affairs and a Politburo member, I deem it my duty to inform the Central Committee about some activities of my ministry. In the past few years we informed the party-government leadership about the growing interest in Poland on the part of the special services and subversive centers in the main capitalist countries. While drawing up action directives, those centers laid stress on activity to expand the propaganda influence on Polish society and to strengthen elements hostile to us. It goes without saying that these directives stressed the supposed disinterestedness and good will of those centers in "assisting Poland." The militancy of subversive activities has been increasing in the climate of detente achieved with such enormous efforts by the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the progressive forces in Europe. [paragraph continues]

The developing relations among countries with different political systems have disoriented some communities. In addition, Radio Free Europe and other hostile centers have continued to indoctrinate our public with the help of the theses about supposed totalitarianism, the lack of sovereignty and democratic freedoms, and the impossibility of solving the basic socioeconomic problems under the ruling political system.

These slogans agreed with the views of small groups of people and individuals, very much in existence, who were and are against Poland's socialist development for class, nationalistic, revisionist and other reasons. Those slogans have also been acclaimed by these groups and persons. Following the sixth party congress, when the programs being implemented for the country's development was consistent with the people's aspirations and feelings, the aforementioned slogans did not carry much weight with our society. However, the situation changed in the mid-seventies. We began receiving disturbing information about increasing social criticism of the methods of government and that people knew that programs were out of step with practice. We consistently informed the leadership about those issues and about the growing discontent with poor supplies and lowered living standards. Our information was corroborated by the information supplied by many voivodship committees. Unfortunately, we did not always receive a proper hearing. We were accused of black pessimism, especially in connection with the proposed drastic price changes in 1976. When the new prices were introduced the workers protested violently, particularly in Radom. We had to take action when the protest was joined by firebrands, who pillaged, destroyed and even set fire to property. We took resolute but considered action--without resorting to firearms. We all know the outcome.

Our adversaries exploited those events and further social discontent, which continued to spread rapidly. In September 1976 the so-called Committee for Defense of Workers was set up. It also contained people with antisocialist views. In 1977 the so-called Movement for Defense of Human and Civil Rights was set up, and it included people who had been convicted in 1971 of having organized an illegal association and of having planned illegal activities. The Movement for Defense of Human and Civil Rights (ROPCO) was openly antisocialist.

The activities of the few antisocialist groups have been supported financially and technically by specific foreign centers as well as by way of propaganda. Those groups' access to the workers, peasant and even student or intelligentsia communities has been limited, but some of their slogans fell on fertile ground because they criticized various shortcomings.

The activists from the antisocialist groups in the coastal regions were able to convince some communities of the correctness of their slogans only after the social discontent had exploded. We have often professed and do profess that the enemies of socialism are able to win acclamation for their views only if the decisions concerning the people are made in a voluntaristic manner, which does not cater to the working people's feelings and moods. It was under such conditions that the measures to curb hostile activities were taken by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

As a result of preventive activities, in 1976-79 many people gave up antisocialist activities. The circulation of unauthorized publications was curbed, and various other measures were taken to reduce and eliminate the development of antisocialist activities.

We knew about the workers' moods and about the reasons for discontent and work stoppages, and we did not keep this knowledge to ourselves. The basic reasons for conflicts and stoppages were irregularities in the wage system and in market supplies, shortcomings in work organization, neglected working conditions and bad human relationships.

Another sphere in which my ministry was active was discovering, recording and eliminating the irregularities within the national economy. These activities included warnings against unfavorable investments and purchases of licenses, against bad management, against waste and against false statistics. We have many times drawn attention to the dangers of our growing indebtedness. As the economic situation and the social atmosphere deteriorated, the militancy of the imperialist centers of subversion increased. That is why, as a Politburo member, I feel myself fully responsible primarily for the fact that I have not been effective, consistent and stubborn enough in seeing that proper conclusions be drawn from the ministry's evaluations submitted to the Politburo and the individual members of the leadership on the social, economic and political situation. Comrade Stanislaw Kania and other comrades have often taken a principled and responsible stand on these issues.

The prolongation of the recent tensions has been exploited by some NATO states which have officially declared their noninvolvement and noninterference in Poland's internal affairs. However, the subversive centers of those countries have supported and are supporting the antisocialist elements, and deny that the party is able to restore order. Foreign propaganda, especially Radio Free Europe, has boosted the state of emotional excitement.

We have now entered a new and very complicated period. We know that the process of renewal and a return to normal life and work will not be easy. Nevertheless, it must be completed consistently. We have to make good many losses. Everything depends on the wise activities of every one of us, on the militant activities of the entire party and every party member. There is proof that adversaries of socialism have penetrated the genuine workers movement, and that they are trying to penetrate it further. Those adversaries include all kinds of cosmopolitan and nationalistic people as well as anarchists and common criminals. We are aware of the complicated nature of the tasks facing us. We have information that the apparently innocent foreign subsidies of solidarity include resources provided by the camouflaged centers of subversion and espionage. These enters would like to transform the bourgeoning healthy trade union movement into antisocialist opposition. I am deeply convinced that our workers class will not let that pass. I share and continue to share the view that it is necessary to constantly promote the democratization of life in Poland. I support most consciously and wholeheartedly Comrade Kania's statement that "democracy is not a gesture on the part of the rulers toward society, but a great and growing requirement of socialism." But I also know that the process of democratization is possible only under conditions of respect for and observance of the laws, and that it requires the liquidation of anarchy, lawlessness and chaos. I realize that it is necessary to review and improve the methods by which my ministry does its work under the new conditions. We need greater effectiveness of activities and better mutual relations with our society, for which we must ensure the peace, order and security it needs so much. We will continue an energetic struggle against social parasitism, alcoholism and demoralization. We will protect family life against the influence of those negative manifestations and asocial elements. Although we realize that measures and resources other than those provided by the militia are also necessary in this struggle.

We must be more efficient in protecting state secrets and so organize the defense of various structures that no secrets can be wrested from them during strikes as well.

The functionaries of the militia and security service do their duties under difficult conditions at all hours, often at the risk of their lies and limbs. We will seek to further improve the social climate of understanding and support for their work.

There are many examples of the correct attitudes of the industrial guards--the volunteer reserve of citizens' militia (ORMO)--but their organization should be considered in light of the present situation.

This plenum will map out tasks for the party and the people. The militia and security service functionaries have always served and will always serve the party and the people. We will perform this service most consistently under all conditions.

FINANCE MINISTER KRZAK ADDRESSES SEJM SESSION 8 OCT

LD082324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1850 GMT 8 Oct 80

["Excerpts" of speech by Finance Minister Marian Krzak at 8 October Sejm session in Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] There is no doubt whatsoever that this year we must reckon with a tangible slowing of the pace at which the budget revenue will grow. This is due to the combined effect of many factors. I particularly have in mind the fact that the economy has got out of gear during the past few years, which is illustrated among other things by the shortages in the supply of raw and finished materials, transportation difficulties and the fact that the wages fund has considerably outstripped production.

Additional difficulties have piled up on top of those just mentioned because of the August and September stoppages and the reduced labor intensity. This is holding back the financial accumulation of enterprises and thus the budget revenue. Therefore, during the first quarter we must make every effort to make good the production losses to the greatest extent possible and to improve the production structure, particularly by stepping up the pace of the development of production for the market and for export, so as to reduce to a minimum the decline in the supply for the population and in the budget revenue.

At present we assess that budget revenue this year will amount to 1,235 billion. This is Z10 billion less than the expenditures envisaged at present, since we must reckon that this year's budget expenditures will considerably exceed the planned level. This is because expenditures are being increased this year as a result of, among other things, the need to produce additional funds for many deficit enterprises in the context of the pay increases and a further increase of subsidies for the food economy, mainly due to the recent increase of prices for livestock procurement and also in connection with the need to finance the aftermath of floods. Coping with the results of the floods alone will require the expenditure of some Z2 billion out of the budget. This we did not expect. Also, the losses caused by floods and poor crops, as well as the poor situation in agriculture which has been accumulating for years, are much greater and also have a negative bearing on the costs of enterprises and above-budget expenditure.

All this indirectly affects the budget situation as well as the state's financial situation. As the citizens' deputies realize, the government has made efforts to compensate for the extraordinary increase of budget expenditures, mainly through summary savings undertakings. It is estimated that these savings will make it possible to reduce this year a number of budget expenses and to increase budget revenue by a total of some Z30 billion. This, however, will not succeed in offsetting in full the above-mentioned extraordinary increase in budget expenditures, consequently we fear that we may find ourselves in a situation in which we will not be able to fully balance the budget for this year. A great deal will depend on whether industry, construction, transportation and other branches of the economy will operate at full capacity in the first quarter of this year, whether we find enough strength to make good the losses inflicted upon us before, and whether the normal rhythm of work will continue to be disrupted by stoppages, strikes, delays in supplies or lack of proper coordination. It also depends on whether the slackening of the pace of production will continue.

However, it can be said that with full social mobilization and mobilization of production, a chance exists to achieve a balanced state budget this year.

But the situation regarding the draft state budget for 1981 is much more difficult. It can be said already that unfortunately this will not yet be the kind of budget that we would like to present in the future, that is, a dynamic and balanced budget which contains a clear direction and the allocation of funds for increasing social services, especially in health services, for markedly improving the development of education, culture and the sciences.

We must adapt our intentions to the limited financial means which we will have at our disposal next year. Thus in the work on the budget for 1981 we will be guided by these three fundamental principles:

1. The principle of ensuring the full implementation of the social policy contained in the government program submitted to the Sejm 1 month ago;

2. The aim to maximize budget revenue through the creation of conditions to improve economization and especially through reducing costs in socialized enterprises; and

3. The principle of consistent and thorough introduction of economies which will enable us this year and in 1981 to increase budget revenue and also to curb less significant secondary expenditures by institutions and enterprises.

I would like to dwell briefly on the provisions of the government program of economies.

As I have already mentioned, the program provides for the saving of more than Z30 billion this year, but next year it will be about Z27-37 billion.

This program points in two directions. The first set of provisions envisages the limitation of expenditures in socialized economy units, or increasing the revenue of the state financial system to total of about Z13 billion [figure as heard] this year, and Z27-37 billion next year.

Our objective is to achieve economies in the spheres which have no direct influence on the realization of the basic socioeconomic targets and targets forming part of the national socioeconomic plan. Thus there will be limited expenditures on the purchase of materials and services for administrative and official purposes in the central offices of the amalgamations and in enterprises' headquarters. This will yield not only concrete savings but will at the same time counteract the reduction in the amount of goods and services earmarked for the population.

We also envisage further economies in the cost of maintaining state and economic administration units, which would make it possible to partly compensate for the pay increases in these bodies. We envisage a partial restriction of expenditures on the overhaul of nonproductive units and equipment, the cutting down of expenditures on domestic publicity, expenditures on representation and expenditures connected with all kinds of ceremonies, functions, building of monuments, and so forth.

At the same time we will step up the activities of the fiscal apparatus. This should bring about a tangible improvement of income from current and overdue taxes. We also want to make certain economies in the expenditure on so-called collective consumption where it does not yield sufficient return.

The second group of economization efforts concerns the limitation of financial means at the disposal of state enterprises, adapting them more strictly to the current development targets, that is to the reduced level of investment outlays, and growth of reserves. The level of budget allocations next year could be substantially affected by a reform in the prices of supplies, whose principles we are in the process of modifying.

It is envisaged that this reform should not directly influence retail prices next year. In this situation the state budget will have to absorb the currently reformed prices for supplies, which is essential for taking into consideration in the prices of raw and finished materials the actual cost of their production or purchase abroad. The implementation of this reform, however, constitutes a fundamental precondition for the application of correct calculation of costs and proper direction of the efforts necessary for the rationalization of the consumption of raw and finished materials.

The change of prices of supplies is a precondition for embarking on a genuine and profound reform of the state's economic system. I would like to stress that we also fully appreciate the importance of the development of culture and we consider that, even in the present difficult conditions for the development of the economy, this area should enjoy a certain priority.

We are prepared to analyze and remove everything that is incorrect in the financing of this sphere, ensuring at the same time the best possible management of state funds. For instance, we realize how difficult the situation is in public libraries and we envisage an appreciable increase of funds for the purchase of books for these libraries and for improving their conditions.

On the other hand, we want to plan expenditures on state administration guided by precepts of far-reaching thrift and a rational approach. In questions pertaining to the payments situation of our country and the envisaged trends of action in this direction, I would like to draw your attention first of all to the following problems:

In trade with the socialist countries we have a payments situation which is relatively advantageous and convenient. Our trade with these countries is virtually balanced. Recently this trade underwent a speeding-up process and experienced a boost, thanks to the assistance extended to us by the Soviet Union and some socialist countries.

The Soviet Union granted us credits in convertible rubles which enabled us to step up the value of imports from that country as compared with the value of exports. It should also be noted that during the past 2 months, we have also benefited from yet another form of credit assistance granted to us in exchangeable currencies by the Soviet Union. Loans in this form helped us resolve extremely complex problems facing our economy as regards turnover with Western countries, in particular in a situation involving certain disturbances affecting exports in August and September.

It may be recalled that for many subjective and objective reasons, widely discussed during the current period, our indebtedness to the capitalist countries has reached vast and excessive dimensions during the past few years. At the beginning of this year the medium- and long-range obligations to the capitalist countries amounted to some $20 billion. This is causing very powerful tensions in the balance of payments which hamper our flexibly in developing goods and services turnover.

In 1981 we envisage a decrease in the rate of growth of our commitments compared with the growth of those debts in the past years, despite a considerable increase of expenditures connected with the servicing of foreign loans and the need to obtain large new loans, particularly for gain, feed and some raw and finished materials. The envisaged surplus of exports over imports in the currency area encompassing the capitalist countries should be a factor helping us in 1981 to balance foreign currency revenues and expendutures, while at the same time bringing about a decline in the rate of indebtedness, which unfortunately is still rising.

It is assumed at present that the excess of export over imports in this sector will amount to about Z2 billion in foreign currency, that is, over $600 million.

May it please the House, I have presented the more important elements of the initial precepts of the budget for the coming year and some problems of financial policy. I would like to express the conviction that they will form a sufficient basis for an initial review by citizen deputies of the directions in the work on the budget. We believe that as a result of analysis and discussion good foundations will be created to construct budget and finance policy which will better correspond to the difficult requirements of social and economic life in 1981, thus contributing to the strengthening of the national economy. Also we expect that it will become a policy which is more understandable--the policy of the state and the community. Thank you for your attention.

TRYBUNA LUDU ASSESSES PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD080948 Warsaw PAP in English 0821 GMT 8 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Oct (PAP)--TRUBUNA LUDU, in an extensive editorial, summed up the course and results of the 6th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee. "It expressed itself in an unequivocal manner in favour of the road of socialist renewal, mapped out a series of interim undertakings and put forth some ideas of a long-range nature, regarding them as the nuclei of a party-wide and nationwide discussion in the period preceding the ninth extraordinary congress of the party," the PUWP paper said.

"The plenum confirmed the will of introducing changes in various areas of life. These are supposed to serve the strengthening of the socialist character of the Polish state, to help release new layers of social energy through the democratization of relations and broadening of self-government. Success along this road is conditional on the reconstruction of society's trust in the party and the people's government and this is how the leading idea of the plenum, the report of the Political Bureau, the discussion and the adopted resolutions could be defined."

Referring to the plenum's analysis of the roots and character of the mass worker protest, TRYBUNA LUDU said that "the working class, a conscious and mature master of the popular state, did not rise against the system of the state but spoke out in defence of the essential values of socialism, condemning the departures from its principles. It was a fundamental duty of the party to accept this criticism and draw constructive conclusions from it."

"One of the basic conditions of reaching the goals specified at the plenum is the consolidation of the whole party in work on the programme of a renewal. This will be served by the convocation of the extraordinary congress of the party," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

PEASANT UNION SPOKESMAN CITED ON FARM POLICY, FOOD SUPPLY

LD131213 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 Oct 80 p 5

[Edward Steen report: "Peasants Demand Changes"]

[Text] Warsaw--Encouraged by a new mood of militancy among Poland's 3,500,000 smallholders, peasant leaders have demanded an end to the massive subsidy of the inefficient state farm system and a reversal of official agricultural policy.

"We may be eating our last supper in Poland right now," Mr Kecik, information officer for the new self-governing union of peasants, said yesterday.

"If the government does not do something, by next autumn there will be such hunger that the whole country will be out on the streets supporting our demands."

This year's harvest, damaged by floods, is officially described as a "disaster," and according to Mr Kecik, is at least 50 per cent down on last year. But low productivity is a serious problem every year.

Although forced collectivisation ended in 1956, leaving 80 per cent of Polish agriculture in private hands, economic harrassment of the peasants has been a source of festering resentment. It was a main reason for the food shortages which helped cause this summer's nine weeks of strikes.

Polish smallholdings are deliberately restricted to an uneconomic average of four hectares (about 13 acres) and, with the whole system geared to the state farms, machinery, fodder, building materials and coal, are extremely difficult to obtain.

Low Prices

Farmers are obliged to accept the low prices paid by the state for most of their produce. For potatoes this year the official price is a quarter--and for meat a fifth--of the free (black market) prices.

Selling to the state is the pre-condition for buying most of the equipment and materials peasants need.

"I have been travelling round the country and the peasants are simply eating what little they produce," said Mr Kecik. "Pigs and six-week-old calves are being slaughtered because everyone is so worried that they won't be able to feed them.

"And the prices the state imposes makes rearing them totally unprofitable anyway."

"Over a third of the peasants are commuting up to 60 miles into the towns and doing second jobs to make ends meet," he said.

The consequences of what Mr Kecik and almost everyone else in Poland describes as "a crazy situation" are visible in the empty shops and lengthening food queues.

Right to Strike

The peasants' union, whose proposed constitution includes the right to strike, wants a guarantee that the state will at least stop harassing them.

At present, for example, local officials can unilaterally decide that a private farm is "mismanaged" and confiscate it. There is no right of appeal.

But Mr Kecik said no strikes were planned for the time being. "Our first task is to get properly organised," he added.

With a scattered peasant population, this is provi.; a slower process than in industry. That it is happening all the same is an indication of the strength of peasant feeling.

POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP GROUP MEETS IN WARSAW

LD101934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] An all-Poland conference of activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Association was held in Warsaw today.

In discussions of the directions of the organization's activities in face of the country's sociopolitical situation, the need to renew the style and methods of activity of the association's cells among the working class, among young people and in rural areas was stressed.

In a discussion of Polish-Soviet relations, it was stated that the friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union was, is and will remain the fundamental guarantee to our nation of its independence, sovereignty and all-round development.

COOPERATION WITH USSR IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY REPORTED

LD131304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Summary] International cooperation in the textile industry is favorable for both Poland and the Soviet Union. Industrial coproduction enables the same plant to produce twice as many looms as it would if it produced all the elements itself. Industrial coproduction concerns modern automatic (SPB) looms, of which Poland has had 8,500 since the modernization of the textile industry 8 years ago. The looms were produced on the basis of bilateral coproduction agreements between the Soviet Union and several of the socialist countries.

A new agreement has been signed, under which Poland will produce subassemblies for the (SPB) loom with a value of R100 million over the next 5 years.

The agreement is based on a new principle: multilateral instead of bilateral contracts. Poland will also receive 760 new (SPB) looms this year for its textile plants under the agreement.

BRIEFS

SD MEMBER'S DEATH--Wladyslaw Witold Spychalski, long-serving SD member, died yesterday in Warsaw at the age of 70. He was a member of the SD Central Committee, a former Sejm deputy, and holder of the Order of the Banner of Labor Second Class and other high state orders. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 14 Oct 80 LD]

CONTRACT WITH INDIA--Warsaw, 9 Oct (PAP)--The H. Cegielski foreign trade office of Poland signed a 5-million dollar contract for the deliver of two ship engines for the shipyard in Kochin, south India. There are good prospects for Poland embarking upon long-term cooperation with India in the production of ship engines at the moment. So far, the Adolf Warski shipyard of Szczecin has been cooperating with the Indian shipbuilding industry in the design and construction of ships. The Indian side came up with a suggestion that both sides start cooperation in the production of ships. With the Indian shipyards providing the hulls and Poland ship engines and outfit. Cooperation in the field would make it possible to utilize the substantial potential of India's shipbuilding industry and take up joint exports to third markets or imports to Polish shipowners. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 9 Oct 80 LD]

STATE COUNCIL RATIFICATIONS--The State Council has ratified the protocol to the agreement between Poland and Bulgaria on legal aid and legal relations in civil, family and penal matters; convention No 149 of the International Labor Organization on employment, and working and living conditions of nurses; and amendments to the convention on intergovernmental maritime advisory organization. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 10 Oct 80 LD]

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT YUGOSLAVIA IN OCTOBER

AU151618 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu will pay an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia in the last third of this month, at the invitation of Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY State Presidency, and Stefan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

JUSTICE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH SYRIAN COUNTERPART

AU151955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Oct (AGERPRES)--Talks were held in Bucharest on October 15 between Ioan Ceterchi, minister of justice, and Khalid al-Maliki, minister of justice of the Syrian Arab Republic, now paying a visit to Romania at head of a delegation.

Reference was made during the talks to the manysided relations of collaboration and cooperation established between the two countries, to the contribution jurists make, through exchanges of opinions, to a better rapprochement and mutual knowledge.

Aspects were apporached related to the organization of the judiciary system, to the improvement of legislation, as well as the role of law in the development of economic and social relations.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES MESSAGE TO INTERNATIONAL YOUTH SEMINAR

AU091948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Report on President Nicolae Ceausescu's message to the International Seminar on the New Generation's Contribution to Peace and Security in Bucharest on 9 October]

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Oct (AGERPRES)--In the message he addressed to the participants in the international seminar on the young generation's contribution to building peace and security, to achieving disarmament in Europe, the proceedings of which started in Bucharest on October 9, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, hails the initiative of organizing the meeting which is called upon to debate one of the crucial issues of the contemporary life and points to the important role incumbent on the youth in the present-day socioeconomic life, in the struggle for progress and peace, for a better and more just world. Highlighting that through their ideals the youth represent a huge force of progress and peace, the president of Romania shows in his message. As representatives of organizations, of the youth in Europe you are vitally interested in the establishment on our continent of new-type relations of confidence and respect among nations, of an atmosphere of complete security and collaboration that should give all the people the guarantee that they can develop freely and independently, sheltered from any outside aggression or immixture, in a climate of peace and understanding. Romania's president stresses the necessity of doing everything possible in order that Europe becomes a continent of genuine peace and security, of peaceful collaboration among peoples.

Considering that the attainment of the young generation's aspirations after a peaceful and happy future depends, to a decisive extent, on the action that is being undertaken for the translation into fact of the documents of the Helsinki all-European conference as a unitary whole, on the appropriate preparation and unfolding of the forthcoming Madrid meeting devoted to security and collaboration on the continent, Romania's president shows that under the current international circumstances the youth in Europe can make an important contribution to stimulating efforts towards military disengagement and disarmament on the continent.

He urges them to resolutely militate for the reduction of military expenditures and budgets which affect to a great extent, the living, working and leaning conditions of the young generation, to firmly act for the diminution of armed effectives, for the liquidation of military bases and blocs, for the ban on the deployment of further nuclear missiles and weapons on the continent, for the renunciation of any displays of force that can foment the climate of tension and suspicion among states and exert a particularly negative bearing on international life. The message highlights the need for the collaboration of the youth organizations, of the young generation in European countries with a view to intensifying cooperation on a material and spiritual plane, in science and culture, in all fields of activity.

In the conditions of the ever closer interdependences in today's world, of the particular tension characteristic of international life which poses more and more serious dangers for peace and independence--the Romanian head of state points out the most ardent imperative, the loftiest responsibility is that of militating in all strength for the promotion of detente, for the observance of each people's independence, for disarmament and security, for the constructive and exclusively peaceful settlement of the major and complex issues of the contemporary world, for the establishment of a new international economic order. The youth in Europe can make a substantial contribution in the struggle for the attainment of these lofty and vital imperatives of our epoch steadily developing and expanding collaboration and cooperation with the youth of the other continents, in the interest of the common cause of progress and civilisation of the entire mankind--the president of Romania further points out.

Reiterating the stand of Romania that declares for the continuation of the meetings devoted to European security, President Nicolae Ceausescu shows in his message: In this respect, we are ready to host, in the capital city of our country, the next meeting of the European states. In the same spirit, we act for the convening, after the meeting in Madrid, of a conference on the strengthening of confidence and disarmament in Europe. We are determined to do everything possible in the future as well so that peace and security, understanding and collaboration among nations be established on the European Continent and in the entire world.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS CENTRAL, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU151033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Oct (AGERPRES)--During its meeting held on October 14, the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P. debated the report on some amendments to the draft single national plan of the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1981.

The Executive Political Committee considered that in its current form the draft plan was a reflection of the tasks traced by the twelfth party congress and of the recommendations made by the party leadership.

The plan proposals for 1981 accord with the rates and proportions stipulated in the directives of the Twelfth Congress of the R.C.P. and ensure the attainment of the basic objectives and orientations regarding the country's economic and social development in the 1981-1985 interval.

The draft plan for 1981 will be submitted for debate and approval to the plenary meeting of the Central Committee.

The Executive Political Committee debated and approved the draft decree on measures meant to stimulate the working personnel in the extractive industry. The draft decree stipulates that the working personnel that overfulfills the planned physical production of extracted crude oil, coal, non-ferrous ores and other raw materials, thus contributing to meeting the requirements of raw materials of the national economy and to cutting down imports, benefit from bonuses for each ton--or other physical unit of product as the case might be--obtained above plan provisions.

The amount of the bonuses per unit of product is established annually by the single national plan of socioeconomic development, being maintained within the limits of a share of up to 15 percent of the value of the products obtained above plan provisions. The provisions of the decree are to be applied starting 1981.

The Executive Political Committee debated and approved a series of measures of strengthening workers' self-management and self-financing in the foreign trade activity. These measures are meant to improve the activity of foreign trade, the rational administration of hard currency resources, the increase, diversification and adaptation of export production to the demands of the market, with a view to ensuring the hard currency means necessary to pay for imports and set up the state's centralized hard currency reserves.

The Executive Political Committee analysed and approved the bill regarding the setting up, distribution and utilization of meat, milk and vegetables resources by counties.

The bill traces the tasks that devolve on the People's Councils, the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms, the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry in the integral use of the productive potential and the appropriate administration of the resources extant in each county, in conditions of highest efficiency. The Executive Political Committee decided that the bill be submitted for debate and approval to the Grand National Assembly.

The Executive Political Committee discussed a report on the stage of the activity of changing party member cards.

The Executive Political Committee recommended the county party committees to further guide, closely and directly, the entire activity of changing party member cards until it finalised so that the objectives set by the C.C. of the R.C.P., by the party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu be attained everywhere. The Executive Political Committee also solved a series of routine questions of the current party and state activity.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM MEETS 14-15 OCT

AU152033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Oct (AGERPRES)--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party took place on October 14 and 15 under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu. The meeting was attended by the members of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, cadres of ministries, central institutions and mass organizations, chief editors of the central press who are not members of the CC of the RCP. Addresses were made by a number of participants on the documents on the agenda.

The plenum debated and approved unanimously the draft single national plan of economic and social development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1981.

The plenum addressed highly the personal contribution of President Nicolae Ceausescu to the drafting of the plan for 1981.

The plenum decided that the draft single national plan of economic and social development of Romania in 1981 be submitted for debate and approval to the Grand National Assembly.

The plenum got to know the way of solution of the appeals and applications addressed to the 12th Congress of the party, noting that in the period lapsed since, based on the mandate entrusted by the congress, action was taken promptly, in sense of responsibility, for their solution, and considered that generally the activity for the solution of the applications addressed to the party's congress in connection with the party situation of the applicants is concluded.

The plenum unanimously approved the report on the settlement of the appeals and intimations addressed to the 12th Congress.

The plenum decided the promotion of Iosif Kovacs and Petre Proteasa from alternate members to full members of the Central Committee.

Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the conclusion of the debates. The speech is to be released.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES WRITERS' UNION MEETING 13 OCT

AU141103 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Oct (AGERPRES)--A meeting took place on October 13, 1980 at the RCP Central Committee, between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the party active of writers of Romania, participated in by the members of the leading bureau of the writers' union, of the union's party committee, of the bureau's of the party organizations, the executives of the associations all over the country, directors of publishing houses, chief editors of literary-artistic publications, as well as other writers.

Participating in the meeting were Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Suzana Gadea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education; Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Ion Hobana, secretary of the party committee of the writers' union, read out an account on the party activity unfolded of late with the writers, the work style and methods of the union's leading council, as well as problems of development of the Romanian literary production of all genres.

In their addresses, the writers thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the initiative of organizing the meeting. They discussed various aspects of the Romanian literature, as well as aspects related to the activity of the union's leading bodies, of the writers' party organizations, of the book editing and printing activity, stressing both the successes and the still obtaining shortcomings, advancing proposals for the improvement henceforth, too, of the creative activity and of the life of the writers' community.

In concluding the meeting, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor, emphasizing the continued development of the literary production and pointed out that it is a valuable contribution to the work of building the new society in Romania.

RCP general secretary also assessed the fact that the writers' contacts with readers from among the masses of working people have been expanded and enlarged, and that the writers' acquaintance with and understanding of the new, ever more complex problems of our people's work and life, of the work of socialist construction in Romania has been deepened.

At the same time, Nicolae Ceausescu made critical reference to the fact that literary productions still appear that are insufficiently linked to the country's realities, to the people's life both in terms of subject-matters related to the contemporary socialist society and to the Romanian people's past. Appreciating the option of a large number of writers for patriotic themes, both in poetry and in novel and drama, whose result is the putting out of very important works for the revolutionary, socialist education of the working people, Nicolae Ceausescu however criticized some instances of underrating such themes, cautioning about the danger of cosmopolitan influence in the literature, of a nature to divert the creation from its major humanist social goals.

Emphasis was also critically placed on the tendency still obtaining with some books and publications of ideologically indiscriminate reconsideration of our literary heritage, as well as on the tendency of underrating, denying or even slandering great classical writers and even some important contemporary writers.

The RCP general secretary also criticized negative states of affairs existing in the inner life of the writers' union, with its leading council, as well as with some literary publications, certain dissensions between writers or groups of writers, which negatively bear on the literary life, on the relations among the members of the writers' union. A climate of principledness, communist exactingness and mutual regard among colleagues should prevail within the writers' union, the only one apt to cope with the highly humanistic role of the literary production. The party's general secretary demanded a resolute end to any petty, mean polemics which are not aimed at the works of art, at basic problems of development of literature, and which turn into attacks on persons, thus disuniting the writers. The fact should be taken into consideration that the writers' union, the publishing houses, the literary magazines are nobody's property and they must serve, according to the principles and norms of our socialist society and to the country's law, the general interests of development of literature, the rallying of all artists' efforts toward the continuous thriving and enrichment of our socialist culture.

Nicolae Ceausescu also addressed a series of critical remarks to the council the union and to the party organization, that do not debate main questions of the development of the literary creation, the ideological, esthetical and ethical problems of the writers' community, allowing sometimes discussions to generate into mere personal vendettas. Also criticized were such other bodies and forums that are entrusted specific tasks regarding the ideological and political guidance of the writers' union, as the party organization of the capital city, the council of socialist culture and education, some sections of the party's Central Committee. He recommended immediate liquidation of the shortcomings in this regard, a more intense, systematic activity meant to lift to ever higher levels the political and civic life of the writers.

Nicolae Ceausescu asked that in the spirit of the historic decisions of the 12th RCP Congress action be taken in a highly responsible spirit and revolutionary consciousness in the field of literature too, for the attainment of a new quality, so that literature may become part and parcel of the vast revolutionary activity carried out by the entire people for taking the socialist Romanian society onto a new, higher stage.

We declare--the RCP general secretary stressed--for a wide diversification of styles, genres and creative manners in the Romanian literature, for an open tackling of all the aspects of the work and life in society. Yet this should be done in such a way as to inspire the working people in the grandiose work they build in Romania, to represent a wide, clear perspective of the future sought by the nation. The Romanian literature must be firmly grounded on the revolutionary position of the scientific socialism, of the dialectical and historical materialism, as a part of the entire activity of building the multilaterally developed socialist society [passage indistinct].

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also recommended that the writers [words indistinct] political activity in the country. Writers, just as all men of art, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, should be an ever more active presence in the broad socialist democracy in Romania which is one of the main dynamic factors of building the new system, an objective demand of the firm advance to communism.

Then, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the need for the entire Romanian literature to be more firmly committed to the great confrontation internationally between the forces of progress and peace and the old forces of reaction.

The RCP general secretary demanded the party organization of the writers' union, the writers' party active all over the country, all communists active in this domain to commit themselves to greater responsibilities in debating the general ideological, political and artistic problems on which the continuous progress of literature depends, and act ever more firmly for a genuinely principled, party-like climate of high exactingness and fellowship among all writers.

In conclusion, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the Romanian people have strong creative forces in literature, capable of successfully approaching the major themes of the Romanian socialist society, and expressed his confidence that the Romanian literature will score fresh and important achievements, that the writers would spare nothing in order to creditably serve the new, socialist culture, the homeland and the people.

GNA SESSION BEGINS; CEAUSESCU, OTHER OFFICIALS ATTEND

AU160931 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Summary] "The second session of the Eighth Legislature of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] began this morning. The deputies and guests greeted the arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, of Comrade Elena Ceausescu and of the other comrades of the party-state leadership with great warmth and enthusiasm."

"The GNA unanimously adopted the following agenda:

1. A draft bill on adoption of the national uniform plan of socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1981;

2. A draft bill on development of small-scale industry;

3. A draft bill on modification of Law No 57 of 1968 on the organization and operation of People's Councils;

4. A draft bill on the obligation of leadership bodies in socioeconomic activity and of other party-state activists to declare their private property;

5. A draft bill on modification of Law No 4 of 1973 regarding development of housing construction, sale of state-owned housing to the people and the construction of privately-owned rest homes [casa de odihna]."

The GNA session continues, further details will be reported in our later broadcasts.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES IRAQI PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY

LD152153 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1807 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic today received Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and regional Ba'th Party leadership member Hikmat Ibrahim.

During the cordial and friendly talk, views were exchanged on the further promotion and consolidation of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq and on topical international questions.

Particular attention was given to the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and possibilities for the engagement of non-aligned countries toward halting the armed operations and reaching a solution by means of negotiations.

SUNDIC CALLS FOR NEGOTIATIONS IN IRAQI-IRANIAN CONFLICT

LD151718 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Milika Sundic Commentary: "Yugoslavia and the Iraqi-Iranian Conflict"]

[Text] The world is becoming increasingly convinced that Iraq and Iran would cease their hostilities were a formula acceptable to both sides to be found. The situation on the battlefront is such that victory is guaranteed to neither Iraq nor Iran. Although assertions are made that the conflict between the two countries is entering a new phase, it is obvious that both sides have engaged all their potential and find themselves in a situation where they must think about acquiring arms supplies and equipment from other sources. However, since this is difficult to accomplish without being noticed, the orientation toward foreign sources of arms supplies could overnight grow into foreign interference in the Iraqi-Iranian clash.

The increasing concentration of the great powers' navies in the Arabic-Persian Gulf points to the conclusion that this could indeed occur if the two sides in conflict themselves, or with the aid of the nonaligned countries do not find a way out of the impasse into which they have fallen. In a conversation held yesterday with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's envoy, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, stressed the necessity for conditions to be created as soon as possible for a solution to be sought by peaceful means, through direct negotiations between the two nonaligned countries on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and of nonaligned policy.

From such a principled standpoint on Yugoslavia's part--Yugoslavia being genuinely anxious about the [word indistinct] consequences of the Iraqi-Iranian armed conflict--there derives the conclusion that Iraq and Iran must find the strength to cease hostilities. Of course, account must be taken here of two things: First, that no offer of negotiations can be treated as weakness of one or other sides; and second, that acceptance of negotiations must not mean recognition of the state of affairs existing at that time. This, speaking conditionally, could be a formula acceptable to both sides; or, to put it more precisely this would be a way toward a cease-fire under honorable conditions.

The nonaligned countries are ready to help, but their help can be effective only under the condition that Iran and Iraq make the first step. True, this is not easy. But there is no other way out. Iraq, we recall, has already once proposed a 4-day cease-fire, which Iran did not accept.

The government in Tehran demanded a withdrawal of Iraqi troops from the occupied territory, which Iraq had not even considered when offering a cease-fire. Many observer missions have been to Tehran and Baghdad so far, but none of them has achieved the desired goal. This was, of course, not due to lack of persistence of commitment on their part, but to the irreconcilability of the sides in conflict toward accepting negotiations under conditions which one or the other country considers to be the only acceptable ones. Some observers assert that Iran must accept negotiations if the Iraqi Army occupies Abadan. It seems, however, that this is a mistaken calculation, and that it would not be a good thing were negotiations to be offered on these bases.

A way out must be sought in strict application of the principles of the UN Charter and of nonaligned policy, for if it is wished to avoid any broadening of the conflict and possible foreign intervention, there is no other way.

PENG CHONG, PRC DELEGATION CONCLUDE TALKS, DEPART

Talks With Dolanc

LD151334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1151 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG)--The final talks were held in Belgrade today between the LCY delegation led by Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and the CCP delegation, led by Peng Chong, member of the Politburo and member of the secretariat of the CCP Central Committee. Dobroslav Culafic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; executive secretaries of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee Vlado Janzic and Pavle Gazi; and Ante Sucic, member of the LCY Central Committee, were in the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

In a long and friendly talk views were exchanged on the current international situation, especially on the struggle for peace and solution of focal points of crises which seriously threaten peace and security in the world, and also on the question of struggle for equal international economic and political relations. In this connection emphasis was placed on the importance of the role and of the activity of the movement of nonaligned countries in the struggle for peace, solution of international problems and for ensuring the equality of all the countries and peoples.

Developments in the workers' and progressive movements in the world were also discussed, and those taking part in the meeting informed one another on cooperation between the LCY and CCP, respectively, and parties and progressive movements in the world.

During the talks special reference was made to the further development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and CCP.

Meeting With Doronjski

LD151346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG)--Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received the Chinese Communist Party [CCP] delegation led by Peng Chong, member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, which is today ending its visit to our country.

Stane Dolanc and Dobroslav Culafic, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, took part in the talks.

In the talks, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, both sides noted with pleasure that the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CCP and between the two countries are developing successfully on the principles jointly agreed on during the meetings between Comrades Tito and Hua Guofeng. Both sides also expressed their readiness for the relations between the two parties and countries to be further developed and enriched.

During the talks particular attention was paid to the examination of current problems of international situation.

Departure From Belgrade

LD152341 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 2122 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG)--The CCP Central Committee delegation headed by Peng Chong, member of the Politburo and member of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat, left Belgrade tonight.

The delegation arrived in Yugoslavia on 7 October at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. During its stay, the delegation visited the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, where it had talks with republican party officials. The delegation also inspected a number of organizations of associated labor.

At Belgrade airport the CCP Central Committee delegation was seen off by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and other personalities. The delegation's departure was also attended by Yu Lixuan, charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES INDIAN INFORMATION MINISTER SATHE

LD152002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1814 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic today received Indian Information Minister Vasant Sathe. During the ensuing talk, it was noted with satisfaction that friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries develop favourably at both the bilateral and broader international level.

Cooperation between the two countries in the field of information was assessed as significant and as contributing to even better mutual knowledge and understanding between the peoples of Yugoslavia and India.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES NIGERIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD152303 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2124 GMT 15 Oct 80

[TExt] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, received today the delegation of the Nigerian parliament's Senate Subcommittee for Foreign Affairs.

During a friendly conversation they exchanged views on bilateral relations and a number of topical international issues and especially on nonaligned countries' activities aimed at overcoming the existing crises and strengthening detente.

Both sides positively appraised the development of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Nigeria and expressed interest in its further promotion in all spheres.

FEC MEMBER BAJRA RECEIVES ALBANIAN DELEGATION

AU151617 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Oct 80 p 8

[TExt] Belgrade--Ismail Bajra, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for information, yesterday received a delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania attending the 21st General Conference of UNESCO. The delegation is headed by Bardhyl Golemi, professor of the Tirana University and member of the Albanian Academy of Sciences.

In a cordial and friendly conversation, a positive and increasingly dynamic trend of economic, trade, cultural, educational, scientific, information and other forms of bilateral cooperation between the two neighboring socialist countries was noted with pleasure.

A mutual wish and readiness of both sides for a further development and advancement of cooperation on all the questions of mutual and common interst were confirmed.

SPANISH COMMUNIST CARRILLO'S BOOK TO BE PUBLISHED IN ZAGREB

AU151710 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1215 GMT 13 Oct 80

["Following Our Own Road"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 13 Oct (TANJUG)--Santiago Carrillo's book "Eurocommunism and the State" will be published in Zagreb in the near future by the center of public activity of the League of Socialist Youth of Croatia. The preface to the book was written by the author.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON FORTHCOMING VISIT BY FINNISH PREMIER

LD151444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG)--In connection with the visit to Yugoslavia 16-17 October by Finnish Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto, an official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs made the following statement to the TANJUG editor for diplomatic affairs:

"We assess the official friendly visit by Finnish Prime Minister Mr M. Koivisto as very significant for the further promotion of our traditionally friendly relations, whose foundations were laid by President Tito and President Urho Kekkonen. The visit by Prime Minister Mr M. Koivisto is taking place at a time of developing and fruitful bilateral cooperation in practically all areas. Talks will be held on the most topical international questions, particularly those involving Europe, detente, focal points of crisis and the activities of nonaligned countries.

"After his official visit to Yugoslavia Finnish Prime Minister M. Koivisto, accompanied by his wife, will spend a short period of time vacationing in Yugoslavia."

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY CYPRIOT PRESIDENT

AU151708 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Oct 80 p 8

[Joint Communique issued 9 October in Belgrade at the end of visit by President of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou]

[Text] TANJUG -- At the invitation of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, President of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou was on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 6-9 October 1980.

"President Kiprianou visited the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and held talks with Viktor Avbelj, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, and the other leaders of the republic. They acquainted President Kiprianou with the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

President Kiprianou and members of his entourage were accorded a warm welcome in all places they visited, thus manifesting the cordial friendly relations between the SFRY and the Republic of Cyprus as well as the mutual respect existing between the peoples of the two countries.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, carried out a thorough exchange of views on topica' questions of the international situation and on the development of bilateral realtions and all-round cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Spiros Kiprianou, president of Cyprus, had a meeting with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and discussed with him further development of the Yugoslav-Cypriot bilateral cooperation, as well as the individual aspects of international relations.

The following participated in the talks between Cvijetin Mijatovic, and Spiros Kiprianou:

On the Yugoslav side: Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Cvijeto Job, SFRY ambassador to the Republic of Cyprus; as well as others.

On the Cypriot side: Nikolaos Rolandhis, minister for foreign affairs; Andis Sotiriadhis, ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus to the SFRY; Yeoryios Pelayias, director general in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; and others.

Assessing the international situation, the two sides expressed concern about the unfavorable development caused by the increasing application of the policy of force in international relations, interventions and various aspects of interference in the internal affairs of other countries, which threatens peace and security in the world, and especially the independence and free development of the nonaligned countries and developing countries. They declared themselves in favor of consistent respect for the principles of the UN Charter, for peaceful and just solution of the existing hotbeds of crisis and for the prevention of new ones, as well as for full respect of the rights of every nation to determine by itself its internal order and its foreign policy.

Yugoslavia and Cyprus agree that only in conditions of further consolidation of detente is it really possible to expect a solution of the international crises and the building of new equal international political and economic relations. Both countries will firmly strive for the strengthening of universal detente which will embrace all regions of the world and in which all countries will participate in an equal manner.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of Cyprus have reiterated the lasting adherence of their two countries to the original principles and aims of the policy of nonalignment. They expressed the readiness of their countries to actively participate on these bases in the work of the 35th session of the UN General Assembly, as well as in the preparations for the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries which is to be held in beginning of 1981 in New Delhi.

Both countries also expressed concern about the worsening economic situation, especially in the developing countries. They emphasized the need to seek solutions in accordance with the sixth summit conference of the nonaligned countries and the deicisions of the Group of 77 at the ministerial level. In this connection, they pointed out the importance of adopting the strategy of development for the third decade, as well as the need to initiate global talks leading toward the creation of a new international economic order.

Yugoslavia and Cyprus anxiously follow the arms race which dangerously threatens the independence of states and peace in the world. They are determined to contribute together with the nonaligned and other countries to its cessation and to the initiation of the process of real disarmament. In the view of the two sides, this requires more consistent implementation of the decisions of the 10th special session of the UN General Assembly, as well as corresponding preparations for the next special session devoted to these questions.

The two sides agreed on the need for active engagement of the two countries and their all-round cooperation at the Madrid meeting in order to bring about consistent and comprehensive implementation of all provisions of the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and further strengthening the process of general European cooperation and security. In this connection the importance and role of the European nonaligned and neutral countries was emphasized as regards the building of democratic relations between states and peoples in Europe and the expansion of equal international cooperation. The two sides especially emphasized the need to achieve progress in the field of military aspects of security and disarmament in Europe. They agreed that all Mediterranean countries should have a greater role in considering these questions.

The two sides actively strive to make the Mediterranean a zone of peace and cooperation. They are convinced that it is in the vital interest of the countries of the Mediterranean area to establish joint cooperation in various fields and to connect the struggle for the security of the Mediterranean with their general contribution to detente and to the stability of the nonaligned in Europe and the world as a whole.

President Kiprianou acquainted the Yugoslav side with the latest developments connected with Cyprus and with the efforts to achieve a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus question. The Yugoslav side confirmed the permanent support of the SFRY to the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus. The nonaligned Republic of Cyprus represents an important factor of peace and security in the Mediterranean and further afield in the world, and plays an important role in the activity of the nonaligned countries.

The two sides urged a speedy and peaceful solution of the Cyprus crisis by means of direct talks between the two Cypriot communities and on the basis of relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the documents of the nonaligned countries. The permanent solution of the Cyprus crisis must be based on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Cyprus. Complete demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus is in the interest of peace and security in the Mediterranean region and further afield in the world.

The two sides greeted the resumption of the intercommunal talks under UN auspices as a positive step in the direction of a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus question. They emphasized that the representatives of the two Cypriot communities are those most competent to solve--through mutual consideration and respect and on the basis of the Makarios-Denktas and Kiprianou-Denktas agreements--the questions of internal order in Cyprus on an equal footing without interference from outside, in the interest of an independent and united Cyprus.

The two countries expressed concern about the difficult situation in the Middle East because of the continued aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel toward the Arab countries and the absence of a solution of the Palestinian question which represents the central problem of the Middle East crisis. The two sides condemn the Israeli decision on Jerusalem as the eternal capital of Israel. They consider that this decision is not contributing to the creation of necessary conditions for a just solution of the Palestinian question. The just and lasting solution of this crisis means with withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and afterwards, including Jerusalem, the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to return home and to their own state on their national soil and the guaranteeing of the rights of all countries and peoples in this area to security and free development. The PLO should take part in all negotiations on the solution of the Middle East problem as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides emphasized the resolute support of the two countries to the liquidation of colonialism, as well as racism and apartheid in southern Africa. They reiterated full support for the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia led by SWAPO.

The two sides agreed that the hotbeds of crisis in the world must be solved by peaceful means in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and the principles of the policy of nonalignment, which means with withdrawal of foreign troops, full respect for the right to own way of life without any form of outside interference.

It was noted with pleasure that the traditional friendly relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Cyprus are developing very successfully in many fields. The readiness for further promotion of relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries was emphasized. The conclusion of numerous agreements which are being prepared will also contribute to this.

The two sides noted with pleasure that the economic cooperation between the two countries in recent times had been developing in an increasingly successful manner. They emphasized the need for its further promotion in view of the still unexploited possibilities. They stressed their interest in higher and more modern forms of economic cooperation, especially regarding production cooperation and investment cooperation on long-term bases.

They expressed interest in intensifying the work of the mixed commission for economic relations which is playing an important role in the development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides noted that the relations in the cultural-educational and scientific field were successfully developing and they expressed readiness to expand them further. To this end J. Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and N. Rolandhis, minister for foreign affairs, signed a program of cooperation in this field for 1980-1982.

Mutual interest in the strengthening of cooperation in the field of the press, radio and television was also emphasized.

All meetings and talks held during the visit of President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. On these occasions, the identity or similarity of stances of the two countries on the questions under consideration was again expressed.

Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit the Republic of Cyprus. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

DRAGASEVIC CONDUCTS ECONOMIC TALKS IN URUGUAY

LD161012 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0933 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Oct (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav delegation led by Vuko Dragasevic, a member of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council has had two-day talks in Montevideo with (?officials of) the Uruguayan Government, of the Chambers of Industry and (?Trade and) with Uruguayan businessmen.

An analysis of bilateral economic cooperation was made and it was asserted that this cooperation falls far behind the two countries' possibilities and needs. Therefore, it was agreed that measures and actions should be taken for reviving their trade and other forms of economic links on long-term basis.

At the end of the Yugoslav delegation's visit, a joint communique was adopted recommending to the countries' chambers of economy to widen their bilateral cooperation and stimulate contacts between businessmen.

As part of their financial cooperation which can substantially contribute to intensifying their economic cooperation, it was agreed that modalities in this field be considered in more detail and it was recommended that concrete relations be established and that credit lines be opened between the two countries' commercial banks.

MIJATOVIC CHAIRS PRESIDENCY SESSION 15 OCTOBER

LD151701 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1514 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG)--A session of the SFRY Presidency, chaired by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, was held in Belgrade today. The highest-ranking officials of the federation also took part in the work of the session.

The Presidency considered and approved a report on a recent official friendly visit paid to Yugoslavia by Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus. The Presidency deemed that the visit and the extensive talks during it constitute a further significant impetus to the promotion of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Cyprus, the two nonaligned countries of Europe. The Presidency noted that the broad exchange of views on the present development of international relations, the situation in Europe and the need to intensify the activity of nonaligned countries took place in an atmosphere marked by understanding and accord, which will contribute to the further common efforts aimed at the affirmation of the policy of nonalignment as an independent and non-bloc force in the world.

The session also considered and approved a report on the coming official friendly visit of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The session also considered other matters within the constitutional competence of the SFRY Presidency.

OIL INDUSTRY REVIEWS IMPORTS, NOTES NEW SUPPLIERS

AU151848 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Olivija Rusovac report]

[Summary] At their meeting today at the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, representatives of the General Association of Oil Industry Organizations of Yugoslavia discussed the problems of oil supply in the period to the end of the year, and plans for imports of oil and oil products in 1981. Olivija Rusovac reports:

Although within the framework of the unified Yugoslav market all consumers are not supplied with oil and oil products under the same conditions, at its recent session the Federal Committee for Industry and Energy again failed to make any proposals that would put an end to discussions and disputes about oil refineries that are limited to operations within their republican or provincial borders. As representatives of the General Association of Oil Industry Organizations noted today, it is as a result of this situation that Macedonia is compelled to import relatively larger quantities of oil products, whereas Slovenia is compelled to restrict the consumption of these products because it lacks the funds for imports.

At the same meeting, the General Association of Oil Industry Organizations reported that the oil supply to the end of the year would be sufficient and might even exceed the country's energy supply plans. Efforts are in progress to ensure the necessary funds for importing 3.5 million tons of crude oil by end of the year. "The conflict between Iran and Iraq has compelled the oil importers to seek new suppliers. Libya, Nigeria, Mexico and China have already offered to supply oil, and an answer is also awaited from Algeria."

As regards imports in 1981, the General Association of Oil Industry Organizations proposed that a total of 13.2 million tons of crude oil and oil products should be imported. But according to the country's energy plans, it will be necessary to reduce that total quantity. At the same time the republics and provinces have already made their requests for total imports of 13 million tons of crude oil and 3 million tons of oil products in 1981.

ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES DISCUSS 1981-85 DEFENSE EXPENDITURE

LD151400 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1311 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG)--The development and strengthening of the Yugoslav People's Army potentials over the next five years will be adjusted to the real growth of the gross national income. This position was maintained by delegates to the National Defense Committee of the Assembly of Yugoslavia's Federal Chamber who were discussing a draft agreement on the foundations of Yugoslavia's social and economic plan on the development of the Yugoslav People's Army in the 1981-1985 period.

Under the agreement, which is to be signed by the Yugoslav republics and provinces, the hitherto 6.17 percent of the national income allocated for financing the Yugoslav People's Army will be maintained.

The percentage however, was lower [word indistinct] during the past five years and reached only 5.37 percent, as a result of comprehensive economy which has long been a rule in the Yugoslav People's Army.

ZVONE DRAGAN INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD151242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG)--A new five-year development plan of Yugoslavia must be passed by the end of this year, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council Zvone Dragan said last night in the Belgrade TV programme "Topical Issues". He said that this is the stand of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, the Federal Executive Council and the leaderships of the Yugoslav constituent republics and autonomous provinces.

Zvone Dragan announced that in the next five-year plan Yugoslavia would reduce the number of development priorities so that they include above all energy, agriculture, the development of the raw material base and main highways. In the assessment of Zvone Dragan, in the coming five years the Yugoslav economy stands best chances to make a major breakthrough on foreign markets in the field of foreign tourism (the foreign-currency earnings from tourism this year are expected to total close to two billion dollars), food exports and the export of machine building industry products.

Zvone Dragan said that the economic situation in the country is not favourable, but not hopeless either. He said that there is a visible improvement in Yugoslavia's trade balance as a result of the increase of exports and the restrictions on imports, and that the foreign-currency reserves of the country have doubled in recent months. The national per capita income has reached 2,250 dollars.

Our economic difficulties cannot be exclusively attributed to the disturbances and difficulties in the world economy, he said, although these disturbances certainly affect our internal economic situation.

In designating investments as one of the chief sources of inflation in Yugoslavia, Dragan announced rigorous reduction primarily of non-productive investments, except the housing construction. The share of construction work in investment projects, which this year reached some 50 percent of total investments, must also be reduced.

DORONJSKI ADDRESSES KOMUNIST JOURNALISTS 14 OCTOBER

LD142006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1831 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade 14 Oct (TANJUG)--Stevan Doronjski, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today visited the editorial board of all editions of the KOMUNIST newspaper. Doronjski talked to journalists of the newspaper and of other publications put out by the KOMUNIST newspaper and publishing organization about economic policy and the tasks of communists following the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee.

CHURCH OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF SLANDERING SOCIALIST SOCIETY

LD151418 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Sarajevo, 15 Oct (TANJUG)--As is known, religious communities, in keeping with their right freely to organize religious instruction, often address themselves to parents-believers asking them to send their children to religious instruction lessons. They do so in their messages, sermons and articles in the religious press and, of course, no one can see anything wrong with that. However in these appeals, in the assessment of the coordination committee for questions pertaining to the field of religion and activity of religious communities of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina, individual church officials in a rather facile way are making serious accusations and committing slanders at the expense of our socialist self-managing society which, allegedly, does not possess the norms of morality. In their belief that they are "possessors of total truth" and that "human souls have been entrusted" to them some church officials, who unfortunately include even very responsible personalities in the church hierarchy, suggest to the parents and to the believers that the socialist school is baneful for their children, that admittedly they can acquire various skills in it, but not moral education.

These individuals, falsely concerned about the fact that "the children often perish morally from an early age," that "young souls have to be preserved so as not to be carried away by the muddy waters of present day abominations" deny our socialist educational system, educational content and components of any kind of moral activity.

To try to convince our working people and citizens today to abandon the norms of socialist morality and to return "to old and centuries-proven norms of wholesome private-internal and outside social life," to give up creative drive and extricate themselves from the poverty of material and spiritual backwardness and return to patriarchal slavery of family home is tantamount, one of the participants in the aforementioned discussion said, to blowing words against the wind. It appears that the authors of such messages are aware of it too, so they do not shrink from resorting to threats. Under the obscurantist slogan "We are guided by the past," the religious education teachers involved, full of contradictions, will say in the same sermon that "Our Lord does not force anyone to follow him" only to threaten immediately the believers with God's wrath warning them that "God never remains in anybody's debt" and that "God is slow but attainable." This is the content of a message on the need to organize religious education addressed to "parents and believers" in an area of this republic, but it is not the only example of its kind.

Religious meetings and manifestations too represent a customary form of the believers coming together. However, recently some of these meetings, by their character and content, have had little in common with religious service. Held in connection with the inauguration of sacred objects, observance of their anniversaries or on the occasion of other religious events, the meetings under discussion often resemble rummage sales, fetes, village fairs and outings satisfying profane rather than sacred requirements. Such events are used by skilled organizers to manipulate the religious sentiments of the citizens and to demonstrate "the power and the might" of their religious community. This affords an opportunity for the nationalists to be heard too; they have national insignia without socialist symbols and sing discredited songs rightly rejected by the people.

Recently, it was mentioned at the aforesaid session of the coordination committee, we have witnessed a revival of polemics and verbal duels between the theologians of various confessions which in terms of their character, motives and intentions certainly have nothing in common with a tolerant dialogue. Such confessional confrontations, viewed objectively, represent a real threat to interconfessional cooperation which in our area represents one of the elements of togetherness.

Some of these polemics have come to the very edge of rehashing religious intolerance, and some can even be said to have gone beyond that stage. In a polemical ardour and with speakers foaming at their mouth these polemics constitute an auction as to the advantages of this or that religion, of its followers and of the religious community as an institution. One need not recall here that such statements by individual theologians undermine, objectively speaking, the norms established by law and by our constitution about the equality of all religious communities in our society and about the freedom to express or not to express religious convictions. One does not have to stress here the harm of such "dialogues" to our complex intranational environment either.

The examples noted in this journalist's notebook are not the only ones, but they are characteristic of specific behaviour within the religious communities which, evidently, are not in keeping with the constitutional and legal position of religious communities in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Such conduct clearly cannot contribute to the further development of relations between the religious community and the state line in conditions of socialist self-managing democracy.

The meaning and all the harm which such messages, sermons and polemical articles and addresses have on these relations and on the relations further afield in our society are clear to everyone, both to believers and to those who are not.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ECUADOR--Belgrade, 27 Sep (TANJUG)--An Ecuadorian economic delegation has paid a 2-day visit to Yugoslavia. During the visit of the delegation talks were held on expanding economic cooperation and full agreement was reached that it is possible to change from the present traditional forms of commodity exchange to higher forms of economic cooperation, something that suits the interests and needs of both partners. The Ecuadorean economic delegation was led by (Milton Sevagos), deputy minister of industry, while the Yugoslav delegation was led by Ranko Radulovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Sep 80 p 3 AU]

UZBEK DELEGATION--Skopje, 28 Sep (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, which is visiting Macedonia as a guest of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, today visited the 21st international fair of tobacco and machinery Skomesa 80, which is being held in Skopje. The guests from this Soviet republic, who are led by Asadilla Khodzhayev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet, spent 2 hours touring this international economic manifestation accompanied by Blagoje Talevski, president of the Macedonian Assembly. During the morning, members of the delegation toured Skopje cultural-historic monuments. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

LOAN FOR HIGHWAY--An agreement between representatives of 37 foreign banks and a consortium of Yugoslav banks on a loan of $110 million for the construction of the Yugoslav "Brotherhood and Unity" highway was signed in London on 25 September. The loan is for a period of 8 years, with repayments to start after 3 years. The interest rate will be the prevailing level on the London financial market, and will be more favorable in the first 3 years than in the last 5 years. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Sep 80 p 4 AU]

JANZIC RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY--Belgrade--Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received the USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia, Nikolay Rodionov. During the meeting they discussed cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 14 Oct 80 LD]

MIJATOVIC RECEIVES IRISH ENVOY--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received T. O'Sullivan, Irish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and presented him, in connection with the completion of his mission in our country, the Order of the Yugoslav Flag with ribbon. Present at the friendly conversation which ensued were Ljubomir Varoslija, deputy general secretary of the SFRY Presidency, Milos Melovski, assistant for foreign affairs, and others. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 14 Oct 80 LD]

BABI DIES--Novi Sad--Jozef Babi, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, died in Belgrade today at the age of 43, after a brief but serious illness. A member of the LCY since he was 18, Jozef Babi was renowned for his sociopolitical activity; he was elected secretary of the Backa Topoloa Municipal Committee in 1973. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 14 Oct 80 LD]